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Temperature Drops to 77; Haupt Aids Get New Trial; De Valera Re-election Seen

The World's Day—June 29, 1943

Boston: Thermometer Reads 77 at 2:30 P. M.

The thermometer cooled to 77 at 2:30 p. m. today, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The warmest June 29, in local records, was 99 in 1933 and the coldest was 49 in 1919.

Memphis Belle crew were tendered a breakfast by Mayor Tobin at the Parker House this morning. High Navy and Army officers attended the affair.

National: Conviction of Haupt Aids Reversed

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago reversed in a unanimous opinion the conviction of six Chicagoans on charges of treason and remanded their cases to the District Court for a second trial. Defendants were Hans Haupt, Otto Wergin and Walter Froehling, who had been sentenced to capital punishment in the electric chair, and their wives, Mrs. Erna Haupt, Mrs. Kate Wergin, and Mrs. Lucille Froehling, who had each been sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. They were convicted last Nov. 14, accused of harboring and aiding Herbert Haupt, son of the Haupts and one of the eight Nazi saboteurs brought to the United States in German submarines, last spring.

Officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America appealed in New York to the National War Labor Board for a 10-cent hourly wage increase for 100,000 cotton-garment workers, claiming that substandard wages were causing migrations to other industries.

War production reached normal again at Chrysler Corporation's Highland Park plant in Detroit when approximately 2,200 employees returned to work following a brief walkout.

New Mexico is finishing a fiscal year for the second consecutive time—and the third time since statehood—with a balance of about $600,000, compared with $146,000 a year ago.

Henry J. Kaiser's Richmond, Calif., shipyard No. 3, its production and management criticized before a House committee hearing in San Francisco recently, will be investigated by the U. S. Maritime Commission, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery announced.

Twin launchings of the M. V. Brandywine and of the S. S. Marine Raven were held at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Chester, Pa.

In Europe: De Valera's Re-Election Foreseen

Re-election of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera seems almost certain when the Irish Parliament convenes on July 1, since the parties opposing him have failed to combine their majority forces to form a new government.

Sultan of Morocco Sidi Mohammed, has returned to his palace at Fez in a Flying Fortress after a three-day visit with the United States Fifth Army.

German Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, "has no castles in Spain," declares the Berlin Radio in denying a report that Dr Goebbels' family had left Berlin to take refuge in Spain.

Martin O'Sullivan, Laborite Alderman, was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, the first member of his party to hold that office.

Norwegian Quisling Party members have been resigning with great alacrity recently, 179 having already quit the Party, and an ever increasing number are refusing the wear the Party badge, according to a London report picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Washington: Pell to Sit In on War-Crime Probe

The White House announced that Herbert Pell, onetime member of Congress from New York and former American envoy to Portugal and Hungary, had been designated the American member of a United Nations Commission which will sit in London to investigate war crimes.

House action on the Fulbright "lasting peace" resolution was postponed until after the congressional recess at the request of the Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Senate voted 41 to 37 to appropriate $48,800,000 for the National Youth Administration in the face of House demands for the agency's liquidation.

Representatives of 14 organizations urged President Roosevelt to order legal action against those responsible for recent race riots which they attributed to "seditionist activity" aimed at the nation's military defeat. [Page 1.]

President Roosevelt asked Congress for a $300,000,000 supplemental appropriation for war housing to be handled by the National Housing Agency.

The Senate voted 43 to 31 to reject for a third time House demands to eliminate from a $143,000,000 deficiency appropriations bill the salaries of three Government officials accused of membership in subversive organizations. Involved are Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Island Government, and W. E. Dodd, Jr., and Goodwin Watson, Communications Commission employees.

The Senate passed a $1,238,000,000 Labor-Federal security appropriations bill containing $48,800,000 in funds for the National Youth Administration, which the House previously voted to liquidate. The measure goes back to the House and a Joint Conference Committee.

Far East: Mexico Honors China's Generalissimo

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been given Mexico's highest decoration—the order of the Aztec Eagle—for his "fight for the maintenance of China's sovereign rights and independence against one of the mightiest of the aggressor powers."

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 4.

Second Nazi Spy Confesses

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Erwin Harry de Spretter, the second prisoner arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on charges of collaborating in espionage work for the German High Command, pleaded guilty when arraigned today before a United States commissioner.

The engineer calmly entered his plea after being informed of his rights. Then Commissioner Martin C. Epstein ordered him held for action by a Federal grand jury and fixed bail at $50,000.

E. E. Conroy, chief of the F. B. I. New York office, said that Mr. de Spretter had been arrested and charged with collaborating with Ernest Frederick Lehmitz, who admitted yesterday that he sent news of American war preparations to the Nazis.

Mr. de Spretter, consulting engineer for national-defense plants who was educated at the University of Heidelberg, furnished Mr. Lehmitz with technical information and other data concerning national defense with the intention of having it forwarded to Germany, Mr. Conroy said.

Mr. de Spretter met Mr. Lehmitz on a number of occasions, Mr. Conroy related, and gave to him his observations on shipping in New York Harbor.

Unlike Mr. Lehmitz, Mr. de Spretter was not a citizen of the United States, the FBI chief said. He was born in Montevideo, Uruguay, of a German father and Spanish mother. After a German education he was drafted in the German Army during the World War I. He came to the United States in 1923, but never took out more than his first papers.

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Weather Predictions

Much Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:26 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:40 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:25 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:41 a. m.

Battle on Food Rages as Meat Goes in Hiding

Controversies at Capital continue while public awaits action for movement of food products.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the food battle continues on the Washington front, with Chester Davis out and Judge Marvin Jones in as War Food Administrator, John Q. Public seems to have been forgotten in the shuffle.

"Nobody seems to wonder or care whether John or Mary will have a piece of meat next week," said Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, today, as he commented on the Congressional tilt with the Administration which culminated in the resignation of Administrator Davis.

"It isn't a question of what particular method will take care of the public best. The matter of feeding the public seems to have been forgotten entirely in this battle for justification of theories and price administration in Washington," Mr. McCabe continued.

"Let's get the meat started rolling into the markets and to the consumers' tables, and then iron out our difficulties after the meat is available. Mistakes can be rectified. If we find we've erred in prices that are too high, adjustments can be made. Or, if, on the other hand, we have been too niggardly with profits, that can be brought out and solved.

"But, in the meantime, let's get some meat going into the markets. We've ample supplies. All the livestock inventories show plenty of cattle on the ranges, none of it moving as we remain tied in a tangle of discussion and debate between the inflationists and the anti-inflationists.

"On the one hand there is the consumer to be considered. There should be a little more give and take in the whole program which is praiseworthy and deserves the support of all of us. On the other hand," he continued, "there is the question of increased production. But, instead, we are faced with an almost complete shutoff of supplies while the battle of debate continues in Washington."

Meanwhile, plans were being considered for increasing the percentages of pork, lamb, and mutton to be slaughtered for civilian use in the next three months, although officials admitted that it was unknown whether any such action would increase the amounts available to civilians.

'A' Card Revoked For 320-Mile Drive

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29 (AP)—Loss of basic "A" rations for the duration of the war, for violation of the pleasure-driving ban, was imposed today on John H. Blake who took a 320-mile trip to Canada. He received the penalty after explaining that he went to Baldwin Mills, Canada, to inspect a shack which he owned there, to visit the graves of his parents at Newport, Vt., en route, and also to get a certificate from a physician in a Canadian town to show his son had asthma.

Congress–President Face New Breach; Davis Resigns as Food Administrator; RAF Hammers Cologne and Hamburg

Twin night raid marks new British tactics—Leghorn hit hard by U. S. Fortresses.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The RAF resumed its offensive against Northern Germany last night with two smashing blows—against Cologne and Hamburg.

These raids, which represented the eighth assault on the sources of Germany's military strength in 10 days, are of more than ordinary significance for at least two reasons.

First, they mark either a departure in traditional RAF tactics or a tremendous increase in the number of night bombers and crews available to the British. That is to say, the British may have decided more can be gained by spreading their bomb fire than by concentrating on a single target, especially in the elusion of enemy fighters, or else they now have sufficient means to carry out great mass raids on more than one point at a time.

Second, selection of Cologne as an objective indicates the Germans have been making progress in rehabilitating some of the more heavily bombed areas. It had been thought that the 116 previous raids on Cologne had reduced that city's industrial sections to unrepairable rubble.

Last night's visit to Cologne appears to have been the heavier of the twin assaults. Some London observers think the bomb load may have equalled the tonnage dropped there in the first 1,000-plane raid on May 30, 1942. Berlin characterized the attack as a "terror raid," which is an oblique way of admitting important results were gained, and said the famous Cologne Cathedral had been damaged. Twenty-five planes are missing from both operations.

The Cologne and Hamburg assaults followed heavy daylight attacks by American bombers on St. Nazaire and Beaumont-le-Roger in France, and were synchronized with Flying Fortress raids on Leghorn, 160 miles north of Rome, and other Allied thrusts against Sardinia and Italian targets. Italian authorities acknowledge great damage to

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Associated Press

Allies Clear Pantelleria Bomb Debris

Allied soldiers put a bulldozer to work cleaning up wreckage on Pantelleria caused by their own bombers. The island fell June 11 after a concentrated Allied bombing attack had ruined houses and filled the streets with rubble.

Allied Policies Merging; When and If on Invasion

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While speculation grows concerning impending landings in Europe, many well-informed military observers are predicting that there will be no actual second land front on the European continent, at any rate this year.

According to this view invasion operations this summer will be confined to an island-to-island campaign in the Mediterranean. After Pantelleria, and the other tiny steppingstones, the objectives will probably be Sicily, Crete, and the Aegean Islands, including the Dodecanese.

The purpose of these moves would be to acquire additional landing grounds from which to blast Europe from the air and also to safeguard convoy routes through the Mediterranean.

Such operations while falling short of the grandiose scale of an actual continental invasion will, it is claimed, be better suited to the forces and resources the United Nations have available in the Mediterranean area. By compelling the Germans to withdraw men and planes from the eastern front they would presumably give effective relief to the Russians.

Mass Raids on Reich

As an alternative to continental invasion they point to the terrific effectiveness of the recent mass bombing raids over the Reich. Today for the first time the Allies are really in a position to turn on the heat from the air and try out the tactics long advocated by many RAF leaders and American airmen of bombing Germany out of the war.

So far mass bombing has been applied to specific areas of the Ruhr with the object of virtually flattening everything within a certain radius. The results of these preliminaries have been so satisfactory as to warrant its being tried on a far greater scale. As the tempo increases it is predicted that the American Air Force which has hitherto confined itself to short-range daylight bombing will join the RAF in mass night raids deep into Germany.

Such tactics, it is claimed, would obviate the terrific casualties involved in landing operations against a strongly defended coast and the costly battles of a land advance. The invasion, if any—

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29—Both official Britain and the man in the street here are encouraged by signs they see of American foreign policy shaping up for postwar responsibilities on a world-wide scale.

There has been favorable reaction here to the way Americans have responded to the Fulbright resolution in the American House of Representatives, which favors the United States participating in international machinery powerful enough to maintain "a just and lasting peace." Prominence is also given in the press to the latest contributions to global thinking by Vice-President Wallace and Representative Clare Boothe Luce. The British for the most part loudly acclaim the Wallace plea that postwar air transport shall enjoy freedom of skies under international control.

Mr. Wallace's warning to Americans against the danger of attempting to gain supremacy in postwar air transport, is echoed here.

For some British M. P.'s in a recent Commons debate on civil aviation showed themselves all ready for a great battle for control of the peacetime skies. Such battle, it is charged in some quarters here, would develop into nothing less than a battle between conflicting American and British imperialisms.

Air Transport Co-operation

In that same Commons debate British Government policy was defined by Deputy Premier Clement R. Attlee as aimed at securing international co-operation in air transport so that it becomes not a method of commercial rivalry but a service to mankind.

But another view is held here too, namely, that the British Government is merely using international planning as an excuse to screen its failure to look after Britain's postwar aviation interests.

These critics of the Government are loudly calling for all-out competition to show that Britain can still gain supremacy even though it has been left behind lately while concentrating all efforts on fighters and bombers.

Then America's Vice-President has certainly succeeded once again in ringing the bell in Britain by his insistence that postwar civilization

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Disagreement with tax and subsidy methods cited; successor is Marvin Jones.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—The gigantic job of feeding the United States plus much of the United Nations war machine changed hands in the middle of the stream today after sharp words between President Roosevelt and Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator for the last three months.

Mr. Davis' successor will be Judge Marvin Jones of the United States Court of Claims, chairman of the recent United Nations conference on Food and Agriculture in Hot Springs, Va.

Reasons for Mr. Davis' sudden departure from one of the most important war jobs in the Government reflect a major divergence of Administrative opinion in Washington on how to win the war on the home front.

Mr. Davis' friends on Capitol Hill charged that the President had dropped a "no" man for a "yes" man in letting Mr. Davis go.

In a formal statement issued as he was sworn into office today, Judge Jones assured the American public there will be enough food to assure a "healthful diet."

"We may not throughout the war have all we want and everything we prefer, but we will certainly have enough to assure a healthful diet," he declared.

Statement by Jones

From the time he arrived in Washington to take over food production duties from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Mr. Davis insisted that the way to keep food prices down is to shunt more consumer purchasing power into taxes and forced savings. Mounting food prices, he maintained, have been caused by the growing demands of money-bloated war workers more than by demands of farmers for higher prices.

If some of this purchasing power were absorbed, Mr. Davis argued, the job of keeping food prices down would be eased.

Both Congress and the Treasury have been slow to act on additional taxation that would close this inflationary gap. Instead, the President has concentrated his attention on trying to get Congress to approve the Office of Price Administration's attempt to pull the cost of living back by means of a consumer subsidy paid to processors.

Tax and Savings Plan

When Mr. Davis was made War Food Administrator back in March, it was predicted he would fail in the management of the nation's greatly needed food supply unless he were given control also over rationing and price policy. A bill to give the War

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Supporters line up for major clash; Davis' resignation adds to open dissension.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Differences between the President and Congress are today sharper than at any time in the 10 prior years of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration.

Also a new clash between leading Administration figures developed today. Vice-President Wallace in a statement prepared for the Senate Appropriations Committee accused Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones of "obstructionist tactics" and of harassing the Board of Economic Warfare in its move to acquire adequate stocks of strategic materials.

Mr. Wallace also charged the Secretary of Commerce with stalling in aiding the Board of Economic Warfare in its program of importing strategic materials, saying that there were times when "the sense of public duty outweighs the natural personal reluctance to discuss facts of this nature."

Secretary Alleges Malice

To these accusations Mr. Jones replied in a statement accusing Mr. Wallace of "malice and misstatements," and said he would be glad to give the facts to a Congressional investigating committee.

Resignation of Chester C. Davis as War Food Administrator revives the Executive-Congressional clash over taxes, for Mr. Roosevelt in his letter accepting the Davis resignation pointedly recalled the legislative failure to do anything on his recommendation last January for $16,000,000,000 of increased taxes and savings.

Line-up of Power

America is, in fact, fighting a war with a coalition Congressional majority hostile to the President who besides being the Chief Executive on the domestic front, is also the Commander in Chief.

Supporters of the President and of Congress were lining up vigorously in what, obviously, many of them hoped would be a fight to a finish.

The situation is strongly reminiscent of the clash between Congress and Woodrow Wilson in World War I, which moved forward from a sharp controversy to a venomous conclusion, that wrecked participation of the United States in the League of Nations.

The difference is, however, one of degree and one of timing. Mr. Wilson not merely lost outright control of the House in the midterm election of November, 1918, but he lacked the political finesse and flexibility to deal with the situation.

In Mr. Roosevelt's case, he has lost control of the House for all practical purposes, due to a coalition of Southern conservatives and

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Details of Vice-President Wallace's charges against Secretary Jones: Financial Page.

Roosevelt Urged to Uproot Causes of Recent Race Riots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Fourteen national organizations today appealed to President Roosevelt to act to uproot the causes of the recent race riots and to guard against their recurrence.

The President was urged to take three immediate steps:

1. To address the country by radio soon on the subject of the current wave of violence against racial and national minorities, "making it clear that it is the work of the enemy and that this threat to the successful prosecution of the war cannot be tolerated.

2. To direct the Department of Justice to use at once all of its powers, including the summoning of Federal grand juries in the riot areas, to the end that those persons responsible for the riots are apprehended and punished.

Change to Federal Offense

3. To sponsor legislation which will make acts of violence by civilians against members of the armed services, and acts of violence designed to prevent persons from performing war work because of their minority status, punishable in the Federal courts.

These proposals, contained in a joint statement addressed to the White House, to Attorney General Francis Biddle, and to other Government officials, were recommended by a conference of the representatives of the following national bodies:

Congress of Industrial Organizations; National Association for Advancement of Colored People; Southern Conference for Race Relations; National Conference of Christians and Jews; National Lawyers Guild; Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges; National Negro Congress; United Automobile Workers of America; Negro Labor Victory Committee; Union for Democratic Action; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; International Labor Defense; Council for Pan-American Democracy; March on Washington movement.

"National Crisis"

"The recent 'insurection' in Detroit, climaxing a nation-wide series of riots directed against the Negro and Mexican people in important war-production areas, has precipitated a national crisis," the appeal to the President declares.

"The atmosphere of hostility and tension which was the necessary prelude to these riots was created by seditionist activity of enemies of the nation whose objective is the military defeat of the United States.

"To bring about defeat, these seditionists seek to disrupt the home front. Their plans envision the wrecking of our war production, the destruction of national unity, and the creation of dissension between the United States and the Governments and peoples of the United Nations, particularly our good neighbors of Latin America. These seditionists and those who wilfully or unwittingly permit themselves to be used to accomplish seditious purposes are playing Hitler's game.

Valuable Propaganda for Axis

"Unfortunately, the enemies of our Country have made progress toward the realization of their plans. The riots in Los Angeles, Mobile, Beaumont, and Detroit killed scores, injured hundreds, and destroyed property worth mil-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Auto Convoy Crosses Africa

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—A Belgian motor convoy has just made a remarkable 4,000-mile journey across Africa, the London Radio said today.

Its orders were to find an overland supply route from the Congo for Belgian colonial troops in the Middle East. Many expeditions had been sent out previously on the same mission, but all had failed.

Experts said the journey was impossible, but the Belgians got through without losing a man or vehicle.

The convoy consisted of colonial troops from the Belgian Congo and the leader of the expedition had only 48 hours' notice before having to set out from the west coast of Africa. He had no maps and no time for preliminary reconnaissance and preparations.

Week after week, the expedition struggled on through jungles, across deserts, and over wild trackless country where no motor vehicle had ever been. They often had to make wide detours round impossible wadis and in the Sudan the lorries had to cross a river five feet deep. But they got through, right across Africa to Cairo.

French Unite in Decrying Need of Allied Intervention

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29—Allied intervention in Algiers has united practically all French on one point—that it would be hard to find a worse policy for the future of Anglo-Franco-American relations.

However much they may disagree among themselves on other matters, pro- and anti- de Gaullists here in London are at one in regretting the fact that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, acting for both British and United States Governments, had to step in and take a hand in the affairs of the French Committee for National Liberation.

Reports from North Africa appear to confirm the impression that most Frenchmen there feel the same way.

Vital Issue

The importance of the issue is such that it is vital to clarify it and put it plainly into perspective.

The first point is that there is all the difference in the world between an isolated instance of intervention by the Commander in Chief for purely military and strategic motives and a policy which is likely to lead to repeated interventions in French affairs generally.

Frenchmen admit that the spectacle of prolonged controversy between Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle was regrettable.

Some Justification Seen

Some Frenchmen here agree that General Eisenhower, if he was sincerely convinced that success of imminent invasion of the Conti-

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nent would have been prejudiced by an upheaval arising out of the attempt to reorganize the French Army, as General de Gaulle wanted to do without delay, might have some justification in intervening.

But even those Frenchmen who admit this regret it in the same breath. They maintain that should this first military move lead to a series of such Anglo-American steps—or even to its being repeated once or twice more—the consequences might prove serious in the extreme.

Effect Political

The trouble is that no matter how strictly military General Eisenhower's motives may have been, the effect of his intervention inevitably was political. It strengthened General Giraud's hand and upheld his position in the Committee against that of the de Gaullists.

At the same time, however, it is regarded by some Frenchmen here as having a secondary political effect of strengthening the position of what they call the "Civilian Center Party" in the Algiers Committee.

The nucleus of this so-called party is said to consist of René Massigli and Jean Monnet, who are believed to enjoy the backing also of Gen. Georges Catroux, of Bonnet and La Couve de Murville.

These Frenchmen claim that this is the best hope for political harmony.

It would be a tragic mistake for

Crew of Memphis Belle City Guests at Breakfast

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Marked by the briefest of ceremony, Capt. Robert Morgan, of Asheville, N. C., commanding officer of the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress Memphis Belle, and his crew of nine, today were tendered a breakfast by Mayor Tobin at the Parker House. The affair was attended by officers of various military services located in Boston.

Thomas Hannon, President of the City Council and acting for the Mayor, made the only, and brief, speech, expressing the city's pleasure at being hosts to the crew. He then introduced each member to the city's guests, who stood up and took a bow amid applause.

The crew of the Belle then returned to the East Boston airport to participate in the exhibition of which their plane is a part in connection with the current recruiting drive of the Greater Boston Aviation Cadet Committee. The trip of the Belle here is sponsored by the Committee under the office of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command.

Luncheon Guests

At noon Capt. Morgan was one of the honored speaker guests at the luncheon of the Aeronautic Association of Boston at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Principal speaker at this luncheon was Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine, a World War I flier who has been long connected with commercial aviation in New England.

The Memphis Belle crew left before the speaking finished to take off at 2 o'clock this afternoon for their next stop.

In an interview following the breakfast, Captain Morgan indicated that the Nazis may have begun the same type of stand with fighter planes that the British used when they were being heavily bombed by the Germans in the "Battle of Britain." The German fighter opposition to British and American raids has become greatly increased over the German skies rather than in the occupied coastal area, he said.

"When we first flew over Europe last September the fighters and flak seemed to be concentrated along the coast," Captain Morgan said. "Lately, however, it seems to be along the German border. The Germans are apparently putting a lot of their production right now in fighter planes. Focke-Wulf 190's they are and excellent planes," he added.

The favorite German method of fighter atack was to fly along just out of our gun range and try to lob shots over at the more loosely formed Fortress groups in an attempt to cripple one plane and make it a straggler. If this happened their fighters would then pounce on the solitary plane.

"Our boys soon learned to fly in tight formation—wing tip to wing tip," he said. "Nobody who flew formation flying in the United States has flown as tight formation as we regularly do on bombing raids.

Sometimes the German fighters would group together and fly right at the Fort formations in an attempt to bring them down. I feel sorry for those boys because our Forts in formation can set up a murderous cross fire. I'd certainly hate to be in it.

"Your main objective in a spot like this," the Captain continued, "is to keep your plane from being a still target. Our whole formations would weave, dive, and zoom just like the fighters. Believe me, when you've been flying like this for several hours you're a pretty whipped-out guy when it's over."

In 25 Raids

The "Belle" has participated in 25 raids over Europe, the Captain stated, and her crew has received credit for eight Nazi planes shot down, seven probably shot down, and 12 damaged. The boys, he said, have been over St. Nazaire, Nazi submarine base in France, and what he called the "flak city of Europe," four times, L'Orient, another sub base, the last time as recently as the end of May, Brest, Emden, Wilhelmshaven, Bremen, "where there's more flak than I have ever seen," Hamm, Rouen, Amiens, and Antwerp.

Captain Morgan also gave the Nazis a fighting man's credit for having good anti-aircraft fire. "You couldn't fool some of those German antiaircraft veterans on the coast of France," he said. "They would put the flak right at your flying level and in saturation patterns, too." He said that the flak would be encountered upwards of 20,000 feet. If it came close it would rock even the big Forts, he said. (Flak is a composite German word made up from Flugzeug abwehr Kanone — aerial defense cannon.)

Boston Honors Flying Fortress Heroes

By a Staff Photographer

Crew of the Memphis Belle at Mayor Tobin's Breakfast

Front row, left to right, Capt. Charles B. Leighton, Lansing, Mich., navigator; Capt. Robert K. Morgan, Asheville, N. C., pilot; Acting Mayor Thomas E. Hannon; Capt. Vincent B. Evans, Fort Worth, Texas, bombardier; Capt. James Verinis, New Haven, Conn., co-pilot. Back row, left to right, Sergeant C. A. Nastal, Yonkers, N. Y., youngest member of crew, waist gunner; Sergeant Cecil Scott, Altoona, Pa., ball turret gunner; Staff Sergeant Charles E. Winchell, Oak Park, Ill., waist gunner; Sergeant John P. Quinlan, Yonkers, N. Y., tail gunner; Sergeant Robert Hanson, Spokane, Wash., radio operator; Sergeant Harold P. Loch, Green Bay, Wis., top turret gunner.

Counsel Plead Right to Profit In Meat Case

Even a state of war does not suspend a citizen's guarantee of civil liberties, it was contended today by counsel for two Boston meat dealers under sentence to jail for violation of Federal price ceilings, in attacking the constitutionality of the Emergency Price Control Act before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Francis P. Garland and Joseph Kruger, attorneys for Albert Yakus of the Brighton Packing Company, argued that Office of Price Administration regulations failed to allow a fair profit for the meat dealer, and that compliance with the regulations would have required the sale of meat below actual cost, in violation of the constitutional rights of citizens under the due process of law.

Denial of the right to offer proof in the District Court that a dealer was forced to sell his products at a loss because the Emergency Court of Appeals had sole jurisdiction was an abridgement of the rights of the dealers, counsel declared.

Benjamin Rottenberg, a Boston beef dealer, who was also sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1,000 in the District Court, was represented by attorneys Leonard Poretsky and John H. Backus. They held that the Price Administrator went beyond the power intended by Congress in fixing prices arbitrarily and in favoring certain classes.

Restrictive regulations and legislation are essential in time of war, but the constitutional rights of citizens must be protected and the Administrator has no right to exercise legislative powers, argued counsel.

Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, and Robert L. Wright, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, represented the Government. Mr. Brandon said the indictments against Mr. Rottenberg showed sales of beef at prices 79 per cent over the ceilings, and in the case of Mr. Yakus at 60 per cent over. Sixteen other meat cases are dependent on the decision of the Circuit Court in these two cases, Mr. Brandon said.

The three judges of the Appeal Court, Calvert Magruder, John C. Mahoney and Peter Woodbury, took the case under advisement. Their decision is expected to have an important effect on the so-called "black market" cases which have been prosecuted throughout the country.

Improvising Shows 'SeaBees' Are Past Masters of the Art

War Activities in New England

"On the spot" improvisations by Navy "SeaBees" in Africa, in obvious contrast with a civilian's home-front "improvisations" such as riding a street-car instead of a private automobile, were described today at Camp Endicott, R. I., by the first batch of construction-battalion sailors to return from African duty.

Hard work in building a ship fuelling and service depot was made harder by the necessity of improvising equipment, according to the group's leader, Lieut.-Commander Erwin C. Kelly, former steel man from Cincinnati.

They had to build docks and lightering equipment before they could even land their other machinery, and the piles had to be capped with iron in order to be driven through the rocky bottom, he recounted. The steam pile-driver was run by compressed air from a barge although it was designed to be operated on shore, it was pointed out.

"We had a little trouble with one motor winch," said one of the veterans, "but we got a spare truck engine and rigged it up with a chain drive from a steamroller that we had borrowed from the authorities of a nearby town."

More Pilots Hatched

With 68 new pilots from New England, the latest graduating class from the Army's Gulf Coast Training Center includes the first from the school at Frederick, Okla.

Comprising the sixth crop of pilots this year, the graduates gained their silver wings and commissions at least as second lieutenants from Frederick and 10 other schools: Aloe, Brooks, Pampa, Lubbock, Blackland, Ellington, Eagle Pass, Moore and Foster fields in Texas and Altus in Oklahoma.

Combat Swimming

Combat swimming, not to be confused with water polo, will be demonstrated Friday at Camp Edwards when the Engineer Amphibian Command tests 135 men in a typical landing maneuver.

From a tank lighter about 50 yards offshore, a group of soldiers fully clad and carrying field packs and rifles will swim ashore to gain a beach-head under cover of smoke pots.

Another group will jump into the water from the lighter, demonstrating how barracks bags are used to support them in water. The bags are inflated in a certain manner and the soldiers are able to ride them.

A third group will jump into the water, carrying but not wearing trousers, which will be shaped in such a manner that they are inflated for buoyancy.

As a floating stretcher, a G. I. (government-issue) mattress cover will be inflated and lowered from boats with "wounded" transported to shore.

"Shelter halves" or soldier tents will be made into "boats" using tent poles and rifles; packs and equipment will be placed on them, and the soldiers will swim and tug the boats from shore out to the lighter.

War Courses

New university-level extension courses under the State Department of Education, opening July 7 at 7 p. m. at the Massachusetts School of Art, Brookline and Longwood avenues, include military map and aerial photograph reading, blueprint reading for shipfitters, fundamental principles of physics, college algebra, and trigonometry, as aids to gaining war jobs in or out of uniform.

At high-school grade, other courses opening in the summer program are algebra, plane geometry, mathematics review, aeronautical meteorology, elementary aerial navigation, aviation, radio theory, use of plastics, and blueprint reading for industrial workers.

Other courses in the summer program include Spanish, fundamentals of speech, stenography and bookkeeping.

Further information concerning these courses may be obtained at the office of University Extension, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Wins Purple Heart

Percy L. Richardson of Boston, a chief boatswain's mate in the Coast Guard, who is on war leave from his lieutenant's post in the Boston Fire Department, this morning received the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received in the last World War. Superintendent Samuel A. Pope of the Fire Department made the presentation on Boston Common.

Institute of World Affairs Begins Its 20th Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Conn., June 29—Sixteen American and 14 foreign college and university students met June 28 for the first session of the Institute of World Affairs' twentieth annual conference on world organization.

Dr. J. Martin Klotsche, Professor of History at State Teachers College, Milwaukee, and lecturer for the Chicago Adult Education Council, exploined tha tthe summer institute places emphasis on the advisability of making public opinion more vocal in shaping desirable governmental policy.

Topics to be discussed include military occupation, feeding, relocation, trade, colonies, monetary stabilization, demobilization. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the students will attend seminars on these phases of postwar reconstruction under the guidance of the guest speakers, who include Sir Norman Angell, former Member of Parliament and author of "Let the People Know"; Prof. William Y. Elliott of the War Production Board and Harvard University; James R. Young, former member of the International News Service in Japan.

Dr. Ben D. Wood, professor of psychology at Columbia University and chairman of the Joint Advisory Committee on Aviation, will address the group on Saturday, July 3.

Seven foreign nations are represented this year. Jeanette van Walsen, The Netherlands, Barnard College; Ake Sandler, Sweden, University of Southern California; and Mr. and Mrs. Boonysium Meesook from Thailand, M. I. T. and Radcliffe, are among the delegates. From South America are Joaquin Aguirre, Bolivia, Dartmouth College; Helen H. Gut, Brazil, Milwaukee-Downer; and Dr. Edwin T. Engel, Argentina, American University. Canada's representatives are Donald M. Cormie, Alberta University; Elizabeth Janet Day, University of Manitoba; Margaret LeMesurier, McGill University; Guilbert P. Garnier and Rene de Cotret, University of Montreal; T. Stewart Webster, Queen's University; Alan Hockin, United College at Winnipeg.

United States colleges sending representatives are Randolph Macon, Augustana, New Jersey College for Women, Carleton, Dartmouth, Wooster, Principia, Washington, Detroit, Newcomb, Oberlin, Kansas, McGill, Pepperdine, California, Rollins, Montana State, and Barnard.

The five weeks institute is sponsored by the Students International Union, Inc., and was held in Geneva, Switzerland, until 1939. This year it is being held at Hillcrest School, Salisbury, Connecticut.

Living and working together on a co-operative basis, the students have many opportunities for informal discussion about world affairs and conditions in their respective countries. It is hoped that the members will return to their schools to participate in and lead International Relations Club meetings and similar groups.

When, What and How to Can Even Allures the Family Man

Food Problems in New England

Opening on one of the hottest evenings of the season, the two-weeks series of free public canning demonstrations, under the auspices of Mayor Tobin's Boston Victory Garden Committee, last night, drew a number who were eager to know more about canning the products of their gardens.

Not a few men put in an appearance at one or another of the 15 Boston public schools where the demonstrations are being staged each evening this week and next, from 7 to 9:30, by expert cooking teachers of the School Department.

Instruction is free, and the men need not wear aprons unless they so desire. Paper and pencils are handy, though, in noting the many details attendant to the use of new-style containers, up-to-date methods of packing, and the best time to process the various kinds of vegetables.

Workers' Food Needs

Plans to ensure the proper feeding of industrial workers in Massachusetts were discussed today in the first meeting of the newly organized Subcommittee on Industrial Nutrition of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Labor and management joined forces to determine what was needed in the way of services and assistance to provide food and education that will maintain a maximum of productive efficiency among workers.

Corn Problem Solved

As a result of a conference of the Feed Committee of the War Food Administration, corn will be available to relieve the present serious feed situation in New Hampshire, according to J. Ralph Graham, Chairman of the State USDA War Board, and a member of the Feed Advisory Committee.

Mr. Graham returned to the University of New Hampshire at Durham from a Washington visit, at which time he was assured that the corn in all Midwestern terminal elevators would be requisitioned and made available in the very near future.

Lobsters Scarce?

Predictions that lobsters will become scarce in the near future because of the high price and scarcity of liver came today from the Maine Sea and Shore Fisheries Department, which reported on the State's lobster-rearing program.

Hundreds of thousands of baby, or fourth-stage lobsters, that are now being reared in Boothbay Harbor hatcheries will be ready for liberation soon. But, only half the available tanks are being used, and the hatchery men are dubious about the results of substitutes being used for liver and other baby lobster foods.

Soldier Labor

Soldiers from the Portland Harbor defenses may be called in to help harvest crops as they mature on farms in Maine, according to W. Sherman Rowe, Cumberland County Agricultural Agent.

Mr. Rowe stated that he had been advised by the U. S. Employment Service that the Army will act favorably on requests for soldier labor if it can be shown that an emergency exists.

Rockingham Park Cancels Race Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 29—The 18-day summer meet at Rockingham Park race track has been canceled and Gov. Robert O. Blood says that it will be unnecessary to call a special session of the State's lawmakers because of the collapse of this source of an estimated $300,000 a year income.

The decision to call off the meet resulted from the transportation problem. The Office of Defense Transportation says that for Rockingham "only regularly scheduled bus service" would be permitted. No extra sections or extra chartered busses permitted. "No extra train service permitted. No sections of regularly scheduled trains permitted. No expansions of transportation facilities permissible for recreational events including special race trains. Only exceptions to foregoing policy are electrically propelled noninterchangeable suburban equipment."

The OPA had made it plain that it would be out in force to enforce the pleasure-driving ban if Rockingham should open.

While two weeks ago Governor Blood had expressed the view that it would be possible for quite a large number of persons to reach Rockingham without using automobiles, apparently the stand of the ODT ended any moves that were underway. For weeks various individuals and groups have called on the Governor to close the track, at least for the duration, in the interest of patriotism. Last week the Governor announced that the decision on the track's future would be up to the track's management.

The track management in announcing the cancellation of the summer meet, scheduled to run for 18 days, starting July 19, expresses the hope that it will be possible for the track to hold its fall meet.

State to Release Phones for Use Of Federal Agents

A survey to determine how many telephones in State offices might be removed and made available for use by Federal agents is being made by the State Commission on Administration and Finance, it was disclosed today.

In addition, the number of calls to Washington, New York, and other areas, which are priority sections, has been limited by the State, approval of the Commission being required before calls may be put through.

Already, the number of phones in the Press Gallery has been cut from six to three, and Timothy F. Desmond, the Commission's expert on telephone service, said it was possible that desks in various offices at the State House may be limited to one instrument.

Half-Gallon Gas Restoration To Essential War Workers

Restoration of the half-gallon cut in gasoline to holders of "B" and "C" coupons was assured to essential war workers in Eastern Massachusetts today as the news out of Washington indicated that no reduction in the value of "A," "B," or "C" gasoline coupons "is now contemplated."

However, the restoration of gasoline will not come merely by the asking, the Office of Price Administration indicated. Both the war workers and the plants in which they are employed must meet a number of rigid conditions before additional gasoline coupons will be issued.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown said last night that "it is the hope of the OPA that sufficient gasoline can be brought into the Northeastern shortage area to make any further reduction in civilian use unnecessary."

However, he added that reduction of gasoline coupon values would be necessary if all the gasoline that it is possible to transport leaves "less than enough to meet essential civilian needs."

Possible Step

Meantime, there were indications that gasoline restrictions might be relaxed somewhat for those contemplating a single trip to shore or mountain homes for the summer months.

The restoration of gasoline quotas to essential war workers was ordered by the Office of Price Administration in Washington, according to Boston OPA District Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan, who added that complaints had been lodged by the Army and Navy that the recent gasoline slash was seriously increasing absenteeism. Workers were left with insufficient gasoline to get to and from their places of employment, it was reported.

Local Ration Boards in Eastern Massachusetts already have been notified of the new order. In order for a worker to qualify for the supplementary allotment of gasoline, the application must be initiated by the plant transportation committee of his concern. Unless a plant is qualified as an essential industry under the mileage rationing regulations, and has a functioning plant transportation committee, the work would be ineligible, said Mr. Bresnahan.

Plant's Responsibility

After establishing all the facts in writing to the Local Board, the transportation committee director also must prove to the satisfaction of the Ration Board that the plant has done everything possible to get employees to work but that, despite their best efforts, these essential employees cannot get to work with reduced rations. The director must also certify that the plant has car-sharing groups operating on a major shift with an average of 3.5 passengers a car by actual check.

The Ration Boards will consider only mileage needs from the plant and return. Mileage requirements needed to carry on work are not included in the new order.

Thus far, the order has been placed in effect only in the Eastern Massachusetts area, but it is believed that it will be extended to other sections of the Eastern shortage area.

Boards may act upon the renewal of rations by using current tables to determine the coupons to be issued, and then, by adding one fifth in coupons to offset the cut in coupon value from 3 to 2½ gallons.

Dow Youth Sentenced

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 29 (AP)—Edward F. Dow, 13, youngest person ever tried for murder in Massachusetts, was sentenced to 14 to 20 years in State Prison today by Judge John V. Spalding for the slaying of Lydia S. Cook, aged spinster, last April.

The youthful Dow, who arrived at the prison today, spent the first day in solitary confinement, as required by law. Tomorrow, however, he will be transferred to the Norfolk State Prison Colony where he will act as messenger boy in the Administration Building under Acting Superintendent John O'Brien.

N. E. Coal Arrival Up

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—All-rail shipments of coal to New England returned to a near normal level in the week ended June 19, after strikes had reduced shipments in the preceding weeks to the lowest point in more than two years, Secretary Harold L. Ickes reported yesterday.

The all-rail coal movement in the week ended June 19 totaled 323,035 tons, 51,360 tons under the comparable week of 1942, but 200,645 tons over the week of June 12.

42 N. E. Men Held by Nazis

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Forty-two New Englanders are included on today's War Department list of 922 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Germany.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Connecticut

DiGiovanni, Private Angelo Michael—John DiGiovanni, father, Ansonia.
Falvay, Sergeant Joseph L.—Mrs. Joseph M. Falvey, mother, Bridgeport.
Gough, Private William A.—Mrs. Ada Garrick, sister, North Haven.
Hamilton, Private Richard F.—Mrs. Mabel G. Hamilton, mother, Hartford.
Puglia, Private Joseph A.—Mrs. Susie Puglia, mother, Bridgeport.
Rock, Private Frederick W.—John Rock, father, Oakville.

Maine

Bryant, Private Daniel C.—Daniel C. Bryant, father, Rumford.
Erlebach, Sergeant Carl—Roy C. Richter, father, Bath.
Hawkins, Private First Class Melford C.—Mrs. Gladys E. Hawkins, mother, Millbridge.
Renaud, Private Adelard—Mrs. Ida Renaud, mother, South Berwick.
Sidelinger, Private Frank E. Mrs. Arbor Day Sidelinger, mother, Newcastle.

Massachusetts

Borgmann, Sergeant Grosvenor — Mrs. Rosamond G. Borgmann, wife, Watertown.
Boudreau, Corp. Joseph N.—Mrs. Florence E. Boudreau, wife, Chicopee.
DeGirolamo, Private First Class Victor J.—Mrs. Frank DeGirolamo, mother, Brockton.
Dieter, Corporal David F.—Mrs. David A. Johnson, Melrose.
Donahue, Private Michael J.—Mrs. Olive Donahue, wife, Somerville.
Edwards, Private Allen W., Jr.—Miss Jessie Johnson, friend, Lowell.
Esteves, Private First Class Fermino—Manuel Esteves, father, Ludlow.
Flaherty, Sergeant Matthias—Mrs. Ruth Flaherty, wife, Leominster.
Fonseca, Private First Class George—James Fonseca, brother, New Bedford.
Gianunzio, Private Paris—Mrs. Anna Gianunzio, mother, Brockton.
Gomes, Private Raymond D.—Amos Gomes, brother, Onset.
Greene, Private First Class Bertram R.—Samuel Morrison, uncle, Boston.
Hartzian, Private Peter—Mrs. Grace Hartzian, mother, Hyde Park.
Huntley, Private Augustus M.—Mrs. Rita I. Huntley, wife, Boston.
Krueger, Corporal Chester L.—Mrs. Irene L. Krueger, wife, Southbridge.
Latour, Private John O.—Mrs. Maida Latour, mother, Spencer.
Linnehan, Private Roy L.—Mrs. Rose Linnehan, mother, West Springfield.
Perry, Private Eugene W.—Mrs. Bessie P. Adams, aunt, Boston.
Roy, Private Arthur J.—Mrs. Agnes Roy, mother, Lynn.
Stebbins, Private Charles S. — Mrs. Marion F. Stebbins, wife, East Douglas.
Whalen, Private Fred J.—Ruth Whalen, wife, Caryville.
White, Private First Class John A. Jr.—Mrs Irene White, wife, Fall River.
Zielke, Private John—Mrs. Reginia Zielke mother, Easthampton.

New Hampshire

Putnam, Private John R.—Mrs. Warnita Putnam, wife, New Boston.
Williams, Private Eino O.—Leonard Williams, brother, Dublin.

Rhode Island

Cardone, Private First Class Anthony—Mrs. Sabatina C. Cardone, mother, East Providence.
King, Technician Fifth Grade Clarence J.—Francis E King, father, Bristol.
Santos, Private John P.—Antonio Santos, father, Pawtucket.
Vecchio, Private Philip—Mrs. Millie Vecchio, wife, Pawtucket.

Vermont

Durant, Private First Class Ernest C.—Mrs. Margaret Palmer, mother, South Strafford.
Webster, Private First Class Howard A.—Mrs. Mary Chappell, mother, Barton.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Much Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Much cooler tonight and Wednesday forenoon; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Much cooler tonight and Wednesday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Much coler tonight and Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:14 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Wednesday, 10:48 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Boston Fish Pier Groundfish Supply Cut Nearly in Half

Fresh groundfish supplies at the Boston Fish Pier were cut nearly in half during the month of May as compared with the corresponding month last year. Prices paid to fishermen averaged 8.79 cents a pound, compared with 5.31 cents a pound in May, 1942.

This was disclosed today in a report by B. E. Lindgren, in charge of the Boston Office of the Market News Service of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Receipts of groundfish at the Boston Fish Pier in May, 1943, totaled 13,659,439 pounds compared with 24,981,224 pounds in the same month a year ago. In April of this year receipts totaled 15,478,157 pounds. During the first five months of this year, receipts were 61,200,862 pounds contrasted with 94,476,741 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Prices paid to fishermen during the first five months of this year averaged 10.65 cents a pound for groundfish, compared with 5.62 cents for the similar period of 1942, the report states.

Volunteer Workers Needed in Quincy

E. J. MacEwan, Controller of Civilian Defense for the city of Quincy, warned today that the Quincy District Warning Center may be forced to close unless volunteers can be obtained immediately. The Quincy Center connects with 11 surrounding cities and towns.

Sixteen persons, either men or women, are wanted to work four hours once in two or three weeks at various times during the day and night, P. A. Maguire, Assistant Treasurer of the Quincy Trust Company, a Deputy Controller, said. Another serving in the same capacity, Walter H. Neaves, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank, has asked for 16 women and girls to work on afternoon and evening shifts.

Roll Calls Record Their Stand

New England Vote in Congress

Roll call votes of New England Senators and Representatives on important issues during the period from June 21 through June 25 were as follows:

Senate

On a conference report recommending certain changes in the $143,000,000 deficiency appropriations bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943: (Rejected 17 to 52).

Yeas
None
Nays
Maloney, Conn.; Lodge, Mass.; Gerry and Green, Rhode Island; Brewster, Maine; Tobey N. H.; Aiken, Vt.
Not Voting
Danaher, Conn.; Walsh, Mass.; White, Maine; Bridges, N. H.; Austin, Vt.

On the overriding of the President's veto of the so-called "Connally Antistrike bill" Senate 796, Two thirds vote required. Passed, notwithstanding the objections of the President, 56 to 25.

Yeas
Maloney, Conn.; Lodge, Mass.; Gerry, R. I.; Brewster and White, Maine; Bridges and Tobey, N. H.; Aiken, Vt.
Nays
Walsh, Mass.; Green, Rhode Island.
Not Voting
Danaher, Conn.; Austin, Vt.

House

On the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the military establishment for the fiscal year 1944. (Adopted 344 to 0.)

Yeas
Clason, Philbin, Holmes, Herter, Rogers, Goodwin, McCormack, Wigglesworth, and Martin, Mass.; Miller, McWilliams, Talbot, Monkiewicz, Conn.; Fogarty and Forand, Rhode Island; Hale, Smith, and Fellows, Maine; Merrow, N. H.; Plumley, Vt.
Nays
None
Not Voting
Treadway, Bates, Lane, Gifford, Curley, Mass.; Compton, Luce, Conn.; Stearns, N. H.

On the President's veto of the so-called "Connally Antistrike Bill." Two thirds vote required. Passed, notwithstanding the objections of the President. 244 to 108.

Yeas
Clason, Holmes, Rogers, Goodwin, Gifford, Herter, Wigglesworth, and Martin, Mass.; McWilliams, Talbot, Conn.; Hale and Fellows, Maine; Merrow and Stearns, N. H.
Nays
Lane, Curley, McCormack, Mass.; Miller, Monkiewicz, Conn.; Forand and Fogarty, R. I.; Smith, Maine.
Not Voting
Bates, Philbin, and Treadway, Mass.; Compton and Luce, Conn.; Plumley, Vt.

Home-Canning Lessons Start

By a Staff Photographer

First of Two-Weeks Series at Boston Schools

Heat and humidity failed to deter those eager to learn more about canning the products of their Victory Gardens. Last evening, at the opening session at the Oliver Wendell Holmes School, Dorchester, Miss Claire Griffin (left), Boston School Department cooking teacher, demonstrated correct method of packing home-grown tomatoes to (left to right) Mrs. Paul Solomon, Mrs. William Kelly, Henry Robinson, and Mrs. John Connelly. The free demonstrations will continue in 15 Boston public schools each evening from 7 to 9:30 for the next two weeks.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "The McCann Collection" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "The Art of Belgium" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Congress Clearing Desks To Get Away by July 3

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Impatient to get away from war-crowded Washington this week end, congressional leaders called for Senate action today on a 71,510,000,000 War Department appropriation bill and tried to avoid controversies over several other measures.

The astronomical Army measure had to wait its turn, however, while members argued a disputed provision of a $143,000,000 deficiency money bill which would cut off the salaries of Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary to the Virgin Islands Government, and William E. Dodd, Jr., and Goodwin Watson, Communications Commission employees.

The three were accused by a House committee of membership in an alleged subversive organization and the latest proposal to stop their salaries, effective Nov. 15, represents a compromise between House action to eliminate them forthwith from the pay roll and the Senate's determination not to "convict them without trial."

While the Acting Chairman, Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, of the Senate Appropriations Committee urged this solution to obtain passage of the bill, which contains $121,000,000 in overtime pay for Government employees, Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri raised a parliamentary objection.

This is only one of several squabbles that must be settled before the legislators can go home for a summer vacation lasting until after Labor Day.

Restoration of Cuts Due

While Democratic leader Senator Alben W. Barkley told reporters he was confident Congress can quit by Saturday, there still remains the controversial $1,238,000,000 labor-federal security measure to be disposed of. The Senate yesterday restored a $48,800,000 allotment for the National Youth Administration, which the House had voted to liquidate, and Senator Clark talked of trying to send the whole bill back to committee.

Also hanging fire, in addition to the subsidy rollback fight, is a $2,600,000,000 war agencies bill, for which the House cut $35,000,000 in Office of Price Administration funds and $5,500,000 from allowances for the Office of War Information. Both appeared likely to be restored, at least in part.

Yesterday the Senate completed congressional action on a bill providing $226,000,000 for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments during the fiscal year starting July 1.

More Pilots for Army

The measure includes $29,460,000 for the training of civilian pilots for the Army by the Commerce Department's Civil Aeronautics Administration. Under terms of the bill, the pilots will be called into active duty not later than Sept. 1, 1943.

Also yesterday the Senate approved a conference committee compromise on the Farm Security Administration program but sent back to the conferees for the third time the $875,000,000 farm bill to iron out differences with the House on soil conservation payments and crop insurance.

The Senate voted 49 to 10 to insist on its amendment providing for continuation of wheat and cotton crop insurance and 69 to 2 against House restrictions on the use of $400,000,000 for soil conservation payments.

The committee's compromise on the FSA, still subject to House approval, came on the Senate conferees' acceptance of the House action in limiting to $20,000,000 the FSA's administrative funds for the rural rehabilitation loan program and to $60,000,000 its borrowing authority to make new rehabilitation loans.

Long-Range 'Eye' Envelops Target

Sperry Gyroscope Company

Sperry Sight Makes Guns Effective Up to 1,000 Yards

Here is evidence that the lower-ball turret-gunner of the Flying Fortress often finds himself with his feet on a level with his head, but always in position to peer through the reflecting glass of the Sperry Automatic Sight, details of which have just been released for publication. Turret, sight, guns, and gunner move as a unit, enabling the operator to protect the underside of the Fortress from attacks by enemy pursuit planes. This view was made with the shatterproof glass in front of the sight removed.

Newton Begins Coal Production Job

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Carl Elbridge Newton, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co., was appointed Federal Director of Mine Operations yesterday by Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

Mr. Ickes, as custodian of the mines which the Government took over May 1, designated Mr. Newton to head the organization charged with keeping coal production going until the labor dispute endangering it is past.

The Secretary of the Interior said Mr. Newton would become a "full-time Government worker, whose services are loaned by his railroad as a contribution to the war effort."

As President of Chesapeake & Ohio, Mr. Newton "supervised the largest coal hauling carrier in the world," Mr. Ickes said.

His appointment as Director of Mine Operations, Mr. Ickes added, "represents the selection of an individual with a vital public interest in and knowledge of coal, free of any partisan connection with either operators or mine workers' organizations."

"Active Supervision"

The appointment underscored Mr. Ickes' statement to a congressional committee yesterday that while he hoped Government operation of the mines would be brief "I regret to say there is nothing that leads me to believe that this will be so."

Mr. Ickes has begun setting up an organization to exercise "active supervision" over management of the mines, which are still directed by the former private operators who now act as agents of the Government.

He has named an eight-member committee composed of chiefs of mine-owning companies to advise in development of a program to be applied to the soft coal industry. A similar setup has been projected for the anthracite industry later.

Mr. Newton will have a status independent of the Solid Fuels Administration headed by Mr. Ickes, but will have the services of the Solid Fuels Office at his command. He will be responsible directly to Mr. Ickes for mine operations.

Maximum Production

Mr. Newton said after his appointment, "My job is to get maximum production of coal from the mines, subject, of course, to the limits of my authority. Neither Secretary Ickes nor I have jurisdiction over wages, nor any power to make a contract with the mine workers.

"I know the difficulties of this assignment. Between mine owners and mine workers there are muddied waters. I shall deal with both sides as fairly as I know how.

"Maximum production of coal is vital to winning the war. Regardless of differences and existing bitterness, therefore, I have confidence that in the national interest the mine workers and the mine owners will give me their co-operation."

Mr. Newton's active railroad career started only last Dec. 15, when he was elected to succeed George D. Brooke as President of the C. & O.

Furnace Banked

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29 (AP)—A third Alabama blast furnace was taken out of production today as coal output dropped sharply and fuel reserves for the steel and iron companies dwindled by the hour.

A survey of the major mines indicated approximately 3,000 of Alabama's 24,000 union members were still on the job, a decrease of almost 50 per cent since yesterday. Only 11 of the 84 Alabama mines were running.

Slow, but Sure

PITTSBURGH, June 29 (AP)—Slowly, but district officials of the United Mine Workers insisted surely, the more than 150,000 striking miners of the nation were returning to work today to join the 400,000 who already had ended their walkout in protest against failure to get a new wage contract and more money.

The insurgent drive against work resumption centered in Pennsylvania, where 56,000 of 83,000 anthracite workers in the East were idle, and approximately 50,000 of 117,000 soft coal miners were out in the West.

Flint Meat Packer Fined $14,700 in Ceiling Case

BAY CITY, Mich., June 29 (AP)—David Wolin, Flint, Mich., meat packer, was fined $14,700 and sentenced to two years in prison by Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, June 28 for violating price ceilings in the sale of beef. Mr. Wolin pleaded guilty to a charge of selling more than 500 pounds of Grade AA beef for 29 cents a pound compared to the 23 cents ceiling.

When my husband comes home grouchy—

'Cause he's tired, and he's hot—

Iced Postum is the one refresher

That cools him off and hits the spot!

TWO FORMS: POSTUM AND INSTANT POSTUM

☆ *Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

NWLB Irons Two Kinks In Antistrike Act

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The tripartite National War Labor Board was agreed today on at least two points of potential controversy in the new Connally-Smith-Harness Strike Control Act:

1. The Act will not alter the present participating roles of labor members.

2. It will not interfere with the present policy of ordering maintenance of membership clauses written into labor contracts.

The Board, composed equally of public, industry, and labor representatives, devoted half of yesterday to a study of the Act, passed over Presidential veto, in consultation with Lloyd Garrison, general counsel. An opinion on these will be sought from the Attorney General, too.

The Board's interpretation, backed by the Attorney General, would not necessarily preclude a court challenge on these points, but official sources believe the united front would carry some weight in court, particularly in view of the three-unit nature of the NWLB.

The Act provides that "no member of the Board shall be permitted to participate in any decision in which such member has a direct interest as an officer, employee, or representative of either party to the dispute."

The effect of that subsection would seem to hinge on the interpretation given the word "direct." The four labor votes are half American Federation of Labor and half Congress of Industrial Organizations. A rigid construction might prevent an A. F. of L. member from participating in an A. F. of L. case, even if the A. F. of L. member was a printing pressman and the union involved in the case was the musicians'. The same construction might be used to prevent an industry member from participating because both he and the company in the case were affiliated with the National Association of Manufacturers.

Fortress Powerful Fighter Due to Computing Gun Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—With War Department approval, Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation, has released information on the automatic computing sight which is credited with being a major contributor to the reversal of Flying Fortress defense tactics, and has helped make the B-17 the most powerful heavyweight fighter of the war.

The sight, an integral part of the Sperry designed upper local and lower ball turrets, makes the .50 caliber machine guns effective at ranges up to 1,000 yards. Compared to the accurate range of enemy pursuit airplanes, this gives U. S. gunners a decided advantage—an advantage that enables them to destroy Axis attackers before they can get close enough to deal telling blows.

Obsolete Enemies' Weapons

"Although the sight has been a closely guarded secret," said the Sperry official, "it is not new. Previous to our entry into the war, United States armament experts realized that their job was to render obsolete the weapons of our enemies.

"In the early stages of the war," Mr. Morgan continued, "bombers mounting .30 caliber machine guns tried to shoot it out at close ranges with more maneuverable, faster enemy attackers.

"This resulted in heavy losses of expensive bombers and trained crews."

Mr. Morgan pointed out that early tests proved the computing sight superior to previous types and the engineers predicted even better results if the Sperry automatic sight was used in conjunction with power turrets. This resulted in the modern Flying Fortress which is equipped with Sperry designed upper local and lower turrets powered by hydraulic motors, designed and manufactured by Vickers, Inc., Detroit, a Sperry Corporation subsidiary.

One of the big advantages of the sight is that it takes the element of guess out of aerial gunnery.

Quick and Accurate

Experience teaches the operator of a hand-held gun how to estimate the various calculations that lead to direct hits. The computing sight makes the calculations for the gunner and does the job quicker and more accurately.

The computing sight automatically figures the "fall" of the bullet because of gravity, the ballistic deflection caused by wind, and the amount of "lead" required to hit a target.

Shooting from a fast moving platform at a faster moving target makes the problem more involved. Even though the muzzle velocity of .50 caliber shells is 2,700 feet per second, the correct computation of lead, fall, and deflection is the essential ingredient of successful aerial gunnery.

So far as the gunner is concerned, when using the automatic device, he seems to aim directly at the target. The sight, however, points the guns automatically and continuously at the spot where the target will be by the time the bullets arrive. The gunner makes no mental calculations. Trained to recognize the various types of enemy pursuit planes, he has only to adjust the sight control to correspond to the dimensions of the attacker. If, for instance, the attacker has a wing spread of 40 feet, the operator twists the knobs to "40" on the dial. It is much like tuning a home radio.

Argentine Feeler Reported; U. S. Lend-Lease Aid Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Anxious for a share in the Lend-Lease pie, the new Ramirez Government of Argentina is considering the dispatch of a special mission to Washington to improve relations with the United States, it was reported here today.

State Department sources said no official proposal for such a mission has as yet been received, but it is believed that the military junta which now rules Argentina would like to know what Argentina's reward in the way of economic and political favors would be in case it broke off relations with the Axis and began to play ball with the United Nations.

Washington's attitude has been that Argentina could not expect Lend-Lease assistance from the United States until after its Government had carried out the pledges of the Pan American Conference at Rio de Janeiro by breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan. Government spokesmen here have yet to say whether they would welcome such a mission as Argentina is reported considering, in advance of a "change of front" by Argentina's leaders.

Advance Bargaining

The United States' view, it is understood, has been that Argentina should first sweep out the webs of Axis espionage still cluttering the nation and send the Axis diplomats packing, and then there might be discussions about Lend-Lease favors. Reports from Buenos Aires, however, indicate that President Ramirez and his military associates would prefer to negotiate first and exact a neat price for dropping their "strict neutrality."

Beyond the domestic difficulties and scandals which contributed to the downfall of the Castillo Government was the desire of Argentina's military and naval chieftains, by no means all of whom are pro-Ally, to obtain more fighting equipment from the United States. They had watched Brazil become the No. 1 military power in South America largely through Lend-Lease aid. Argentina also has need for greater imports of steel, industrial equipment, fuel oils, gasoline, and other raw materials for its industries.

The Ramirez regime has professed a desire for "complete cooperation" with the republics of the Western Hemisphere, but its moves toward a full breach with the Axis have amounted thus far only to a prohibition on the sending of code messages out of the country.

Words or Deeds?

The Buenos Aires regime has said that it would contribute to American solidarity "with deeds, not words."

But there is little present hope that the government will show itself to be a democracy in the near future by either words or deeds. The state of siege enabling the Government to control press and radio still is in effect and more rigidly enforced than in the days of the Castillo regime. President Ramirez has cancelled the September elections which might have brought about a genuine reverse in Argentina's foreign policy in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the population.

Washington would probably not insist on a democratic regime at Buenos Aires as the price of Lend-Lease assistance, but the view now is that it will seek more than mere words as proof that Argentina's new policy is to co-operate with the United Nations and sever all ties with the Axis.

Engel Asserts Administration Encourages Excess Profits

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Reporting to the House after a personal inspection of 47 war plants, Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan declared today that "excess wages and profits" were being encouraged by Administration policies.

He cited as example of high wages the payment of $55.80 weekly to girls "learning to mend shoes which are worn by men in the service receiving only $50 a month," and factory machine-gun assemblers who were paid more in some cases than top-ranking Army officers.

Mr. Engel made the inspection as a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee handling Army expenditures.

He blamed "the Administration" for "its policy of measuring the progress of war production by the sums expended," and said "this not only discourages economy but actually encourages waste."

"We should measure the progress by telling the public frankly how many planes, how many tanks, how many guns, and how much of the various types we are making," he declared.

"Fear or having the enemy know these facts is no longer a reason for not doing so."

Mr. Engel said machine-gun assemblers in some of the factories he visited received from $4,700 to $8,740 a year, while "soldiers and sailors have to learn not only how to take down and assemble these same machine guns, blindfolded, but have to learn to operate them and some get as little as $50 a month."

"When they come back, they will have to pay an income tax the rest of their lives to pay back the money we borrowed so these factory machine-gun assemblers can receive high wages," he commented.

Mr. Engel said a check of payroll records showed that in many cases "farmer boys are making more money in a factory in one year than the value of the farms their fathers are trying to clear of mortgages."

Senators Propose Voting by V-Mail For Servicemen on Foreign Duty

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—V-mail voting for members of the armed forces on foreign duty was proposed in legislation ready for introduction today by Senators Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois and Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island.

To facilitate voting on state and Federal officials by soldiers, sailors and Marines, the two Senators would have Congress direct the Secretaries of War and Navy to provide the fighting forces overseas with absentee ballots that could be sped back as V-mail.

The proposed ballots would be of the "write in" form, with the voter being instructed to write in the number of his choice for President, Vice-President, Senator and Representatives. If he wished to vote a "straight ticket," he could write in his choice of party.

The War and Navy Departments would be required under the measure to submit complete lists of candidates to commanding officers, and would be charged with the responsibility of seeing that every man in their units had an opportunity to vote.

Voting by members of the armed forces within the United States would be carried out on regular absentee ballots obtained from Secretaries of State, with commanding officers directed to distribute post cards to troops on which they could request the ballots.

YOU MAY HAVE TO STAND

if you travel July 2-3-4-5-6

More than a third of our coaches—and half the Pullmans—are on the go day and night moving troops.

That equipment, therefore, is not available for civilian travel.

With what remains, it is all we can do to provide berths and seats for essential travel and the large number of Service Men who will be returning home over Fourth-of-July week-end on short leaves.

Consequently, if you plan to travel between July 2 and 6 the only space available may be standing room.

We know standing is not pleasant, and it is not the way we like to serve our patrons. But we feel sure everyone realizes that in these wartime days our first duty is to the military forces, and we can provide for civilians only to the extent of remaining equipment.

If you must travel, plan to make your trip before or after the dates indicated or, if you cannot, try to take a train leaving early in the day.

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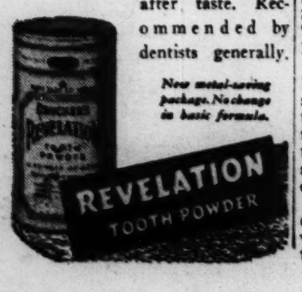

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TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Bennington Produces 'The People, Yes'—Art, Stage, Music, and Radio

Adaptation of Sandburg Work Staged With Dance and Music

By Margaret Lloyd

Bennington, Vt.

Just as poetry is an intensification of speech, dance is an intensification of movement. Combine the two with music and lighting of kindred mood and tempo, place the whole in its own world upon a stage before an audience, and you have an intensification of theater, wrought of collaboration.

This kind of free enterprise, stripped of all impedimenta (including the profit motive), so far removed from the conventional theater, can best be done at a well-equipped production center where commerce is supplanted by creativeness, where everyone's heart is in it.

Through the combined efforts of its various arts departments, Bennington College has done it before, in an adaptation of Hart Crane's "The Bridge" (December, 1939). And has done it again in an adaptation of Carl Sandburg's "The People, Yes," presented in the College theater on the evenings of June 26 and 27.

♪ ♪ ♪

The nucleus of this work was prepared by Arch Lauterer, a stage designer whose ideas embrace all the elements of theater. He wrote the continuity and designed the simple background allowing for exits and entrances on three sides, with a small mound downstage, off center, for the Leader and other speakers.

Gregory Tucker composed and played the score for piano and sound effects, which latter were executed by students. Catharine Osgood Foster directed the speech. Martha Hill and William Bales directed and composed most of the movement and dances, certain of the students also contributing here. Nettie Beall Hopkins designed and constructed the costumes, Rita Friedman the properties, and Mr. Bales planned the lighting, all with the assistance of crews and technicians among the students. For all these people, yes, except Mr. Lauterer, who was previously associated with the Bennington drama and dance departments and is currently working on new productions with Martha Graham there, are members of the faculty or student body.

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The piece, run off smoothly in three sections without break, achieved unity of impression, with a great deal of modulation and variety within its parts. It presented (1) The Family of Man—resident of earth; (2) Life is So Daily—the rhythm of daily living, its buying and selling, its work and play and dreams; and (3) Man the Answerer—man the unconquerable, the people, yes.

Considering Sandburg as an extension of Whitman, with less of majesty and more of colloquialism (and humor), into modern times, the excerpts chosen emphasized the song of America—the ideals of brotherhood, democracy, universality—while pointing out some of the practical deterrents to their realization in our midst.

There was something especially pleasing in the lines spoken not quite professionally, yet not recited, by college girls, with due appreciation of their meaning. There was range and stress and flow, change of pace and accent, now a single voice, now the chorus in counterpoint or unison. But whether because the art of movement comes first and more naturally to youth than the art of poetic speech, it was in the dance and movement that they excelled. Here all their freshness and vitality was directed into dynamic form. Here also were pace and accent, range and stress and flow. But more ease, more at-homeness in the medium. And thus though the dance and movement patterns were illustrative rather than expressive.

To this writer there was a jarring note (in more ways than one) in introducing the recorded voice of Hitler in the final section. It may be justified on the theory that movement, music and speech were galloping to a climax that must be given concrete form. Its effect on this spectator was anti-climactic—the timeless reduced to the topical.

On the whole, though, the production was a joy, an auralization and visualization of a vision; fundamental truths shaped with taste and discernment to be pleasurably seen and heard and sensibly felt and understood.

© Vitagraph

Group From 'Mission to Moscow'

In the center may be identified Helmut Dantine, Moroni Olsen, Ann Harding, Minor Watson, Eleanor Parker, Walter Huston, and Rudolph Myset. The film comes Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Lucas-Pritchard

Harry Ellerbe and Adrienne Marden

In "Junior Miss," continuing on the stage at the Colonial

Truman First Talker on New Radio Series

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Congressional leaders and chairmen of Congressional Committees will be given an opportunity to report on the activities of their committees on a new weekly program, Mutual Press Conferepce, which begins tonight. Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, is first speaker. Billy Repaid, radio newsman, and Ray Henle, newspaperman, will question the speakers, and Walter Compton acts as co-ordinator, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Six New England heroes of World War II, and Stephen Galatti, Director General of the American Field Service to which organization the young men belong, will be interviewed tonight over WNAC and the Yankee Network, 8:30 p. m.

Rep. Joseph Starnes of Alabama will be heard on Congress Speaks, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist, plays Stravinsky's "Capriccio" on Invitation to Music, with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, conducted by Howard Barlow. The concert concludes with three excerpts from the same composer's ballet suite, "The Fire Bird," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein celebrates the tenth anniversary of Sinfonietta by playing the "Jenaer" Symphony, attributed to Beethoven, and Debussy's "Petite Suite," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

John Nesbitt opens his new series, "Passing Parade" with a "Second Memo to A. Hitler." Carmen Dragon will be musical director of the program, which is a summer replacement for Fibber McGee and Molly, NBC-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

New Singers Selected

Ten new singers have been selected for the Philadelphia Opera Company's 1943-1944 season as a result of recent auditions. More than 350 aspirants were heard. Those chosen to date are Jane Cozzens and Brenda Miller, sopranos; Alice Howland, contralto; William Horn, Joseph Louderoute and Gilbert Russell, tenors; John de Surra and Robert Tower, baritones, and Elwyn Carter and Seymour Jenzner, basses.

Singers retained from last season are Helena Bliss, soprano; Jean Handzlik, contralto; John Hamill, tenor, and Howard Vanderburg, baritone. Several artists formerly associated with the company are now in the armed services. Several vacancies are still to be filled.

A tour is scheduled calling for more than 100 performances outside Philadelphia, with most of the months from October to March to be spent on the road. Booked are the principal cities of the East, the South and the middle West. Canada is also in the list, with bookings in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, and Winnipeg.

The Philadelphia season will be concentrated in two weeks at the Erlanger Theater, Nov. 29 to Dec. 11. The repertoire is to include "Carmen," "Faust," "The Bat" ("Die Fledermaus"), "the Barber of Seville," "Tosca" and "Iolanthe." The road operas will be selected from these works. The group will carry its own orchestra and chorus. Nearly 80 persons will be engaged.

French and American Art

At Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, paintings by French and American artists are now on view.

Three landscapes by George Inness show the special gifts of that American nature painter. In the perspective of history, Inness holds a significant position. He emerged from the background of the Hudson River painters, dwelling upon details with literalness. Travel introduced him to the Barbizons in France and to the evolving tendencies of Impressionism. In his later days, Inness was working with spontaneity and freshness. He said of himself that he "seemed to have two opposing styles, one impetuous and eager, the other classical and elegant." The canvases in this exhibition show both trends in the style of this American master. They wear well, holding their own against changing trends.

A typical composition by Ralph Blakelock shows an "Opening Through the Woods," with trees silhouetted lacelike against the sky. Neither Blakelock nor Inness had much training; both painted with deep conviction and with mature grasp of their subjects.

There is a pastel by Mary Cassatt, "Girl with Fan Before Mirror." It is drawn with the assurance which earned a handsome compliment for this American woman from Edgar Degas. Her pictures, too, hold our interest; they do not become dated.

There are still-lifes by three Frenchmen. The colors of all three are keyed high. They show a liberation from the academic mode, an intuitive and daring procedure, engendered by the painters who precipitated the revolution of Modern French Painting. Seen today these particualr works look mild, indeed, and we are amused in view of what has eventuated. Such pictures were once held to be radical. There is a composition by that venerated Impressionist, Albert André, entitled "Pommes." "Dahlias" and "Fleurs et Fruits" by Georges D'Espagnat disclose the happy quality which some Parisians evinced from their pictures of fruits and flowers. "Nature Mort" by Henri Matisse carries spontaneity farther, for Matisse from long experience and careful observation could paint with an exquisitely light touch. But discipline and circumspection lies behind this seeming effortlessness. There is nothing trifling or casual about the method with which that Frenchman works.

Finally, there may be seen a large landscape by John Singer Sargent, "Simpon Pass." Here that skilled American displayed his grasp of form, his capacity to build up mountainous contours with broad and firm indication. Sargent painted naturalistically. He could translate whatever he beheld into the language of paint. He made no attempt to do more than make a faithful record of what he saw, for the grandeur of natural scenery was in itself eloquent. We may note here how firmly he indicated shaded sections and with what assurance he set down the accents of light. He was not propelled to work out a rhythmical sequence or to heighten the dramatics of atmospheric effect. He was faithful to fact. **D. A.**

Theater News

New York

The Theater Guild's musical hit, "Oklahoma!" has passed its hundredth performance in New York at the St. James Theater.

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There is to be no out-of-town tryout for "Murder Without Crime," the British mystery play, which starts rehearsals in New York on July 19 with Henry Daniell in the lead, under the management of Del Bondio, Windust, and Weatherly. The play has been running in London since July, 1942.

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September production in New York is announced for "Rebecca," a dramatization by Daphne Du Maurier of her own novel. Victor Payne-Jennings, the prospective producer, states that a tryout of the play has recently been given at the Town Theater, Columbia, S. C.

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Sergei Soudekine, who designed the sets and costumes for Balieff's "Chauve Souris," 1922-31, is to perform the same service for Leon Greanin's revival of these Russian varieties in New York on Aug. 12.

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Alexander H. Cohen is to do a New York musical show called "Bright Lights" in August with a score by Bob Emerich and Ruth Poli, and settings by Perry Watkins, with rehearsals starting July 15. The cast is to include Imogene Coca, Joe Frisco, Carlyle Blackwell, and Donald Saxon.

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Owen Davis is dramatizing "Sophie Halenczik, American," by Rose C. Field. The central character is a Czech woman domestic in a Connecticut town. The play is to be presented late in September in Boston by Irving Cooper.

Summer Concerts at Norfolk

The Norfolk Music School of Yale University has opened its third summer session on the estate of the late Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoeckel at Norfolk, Conn., and is conducting a six-weeks course, with special emphasis on chamber music. The director is Bruce Simonds, pianist and Dean of the Yale School of Music. Fifty-two students are enrolled from 16 states, England, China and Brazil.

The faculty includes Hugo Kortschak, assistant professor of violin playing at Yale and conductor of the New Haven Symphony Orchestra; Emmeran Stoeber, assistant professor of violoncello playing at Yale; G. Wallace Woodworth, associate professor of music at Harvard, university organist and choir master; Arthur Hague, assistant professor of piano playing at Yale; Virginia French Mackie, authority on school music; C. L. Barber, lecturer on literature at Harvard; Elizabeth Chase, Docent of the Yale Art Gallery, and Sydney Thompson.

A course of concerts will be offered on Friday afternoons, presenting the following artists: July 2, the Perole String Quartet; July 9, Orrea Pernel and Bruce Simonds in a sonata recital for violin and piano; July 16, Bruce Simonds in piano recital; July 23, Grace Donovan, soprano, assisted by Richard Donovan; July 30, ensemble program, students of the School.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Old Acquaintance," by John Van Druten. Featuring John Huntington and Louise Falk. 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 1:30, 4:50 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Virgin Bride." 2:15, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45. "School for Husbands." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial — "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10:05. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:00, 3, 6:55, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Manilla Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 1:15 4:50, 8:13. "March of Time," 4:30, 8.

Majestic — "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10:55 a. m., 2:21, 5:56, 9:31. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, Glenn Miller and his orchestra. 11:23 a. m., 3:58, 7:33.

Metropolitan—"It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10.

Modern—"This Land Is Mine," Maureen O'Hara, Charles Laughton. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Salute for Three," MacDonald Carey. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 7, 10:20. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Churchill's Island," "Inflation." "What's Happening in Argentina?" "Diving Daredevils." "Stars on Horseback." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Paramount—"Five Graves to Cairo." Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:10, 11:20 a. m., 1:35, 3:50, 6:05, 8:20, 10:35. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3, 5:10, 7:25, 9:45.

Scollay—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "High Explosive." Chester Morris. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

State—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

Telepix—"Oysters and Chesapeake Bay." "Golf at Pinehurst." "Doctors and the Community." Disney's "Pluto." Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra. "Unusual Occupations." "Puzzle of Inflation." "World Wide News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Murder on the Air." Nan Grey, Donald Woods. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 6:35, 9:05. "Portland Cese," Preston Foster. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:35, 4:45, 8, 10:10.

Uptown—"Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones. 1:15, 4:40 8:05. "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 2:20, 5:45, 9:01.

Washington Street Olympia—"My Friend Flicka." Roddy McDowall. 10:20 a.m., 3:45, 6:30, 9:30. "High Explosives." Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:20. 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Commandos Strike," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter.

Regent: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Flying with Music."

BRAINTREE — **Braintree**: "Happy Go Lucky." Dick Powell, Mary Martin. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "The Desparadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Reveille with Beverley," Ann Miller. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston.

Coolidge Corner: "Next of Kin." Basil Sydney. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello.

Cleveland Circle: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley." Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central Square**: "Edge of Darkness." Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Tom Mitchell. "Cinderella Swings It." Guy Kibbee. 2, 8.

University: "The More the Merrier." Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 2:30, 6:10, 9:30. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — **Dorchester**: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night for Crime," Glenda Farrell.

Codman Square: "Hitler's Children." Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Hitler's Children." Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—**Capitol**: "Tarzan Triumphs." Johnny Weissmuller. 3:15, 7, 9:35. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. 2:08, 8:20.

Park: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.

HYDE PARK—**Fairmount**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

LEXINGTON—**Lexington**: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Buses Roar," Richard Travis. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — **Granada**: "Hitler's Children." Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 3:18, 6:28, 9:38. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 4:58, 8:08.

Mystic: "After Midnight with Boston Blackie." Chester Morris, Ann Savage. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 3:15, 8:18.

Maplewood: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 3:05, 9:05. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green, Carla Lehman. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Wooley, Ida Lupino. 2:05, 9:15. "Frankenstein Meets Wolfman," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 3:35, 8.

Strand: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. 3:30, 7, 9:40. "Follow the Band," Leo Errol. 2:25, 8:40.

MATTAPAN — **Oriental**: "This Land Is Mine." Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Salute for Three," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — **Medford**: "Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig.

Fellsway: "A Night To Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverley."

Malden: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Wooley, Ida Lupino. 2:05, 9:15. "Frankenstein Meets Wolfman," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 3:35, 8.

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Fellsway: "A Night To Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverley."

MELROSE—**Melrose**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne. "Desert Victory."

NATICK—**Colonial**: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. Charles Coburn. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—**Paramount**: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston.

NEWTON—**Paramount**: "Hitler's Children." Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, Patricia Dane. 8.

QUINCY — **Quincy**: "Follow the Band." "Leon Errol. "Salute for Three," Dona Drake. B. Rhodes. 2, 8.

Strand: "Edge of Darkness." Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Calaboose," Jim Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 2.

SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell.

Strand: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez.

Capitol: "Hitler's Children." Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Jane Hilliard.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Cameo**: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—**Wakefield**: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. 2:41, 8:25.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Mug Town," with the Dead End Kids.

Coolidge: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barymore.

WAVERLY—**Strand**: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts.

WELLESLEY HILLS—**Community Playhouse**: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott.

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston.

WINCHESTER — **Winchester**: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters, R. Paige.

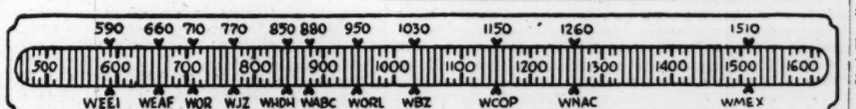
Coolidge Corner: "Next of Kin." Basil Sydney. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello.

WINTHROP—**Winthrop**: "Edge of Darkness." Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, News	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Ans.?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Cheer Up Gang": v'r'ty	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Right to Happiness': sk.	"Cheer Up Gang": v'r'ty	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front.	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton. News.	Connee Boswell, songs
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Across the Footlights.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	'Ice Cubes and Margaret'	Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:45	Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound': drama	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Len Salvo, organist	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:00	Five O'clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news.	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	'Archie Andrews': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportcast; Music	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports.	Moment Musicale
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News: 6:55 J. Harlch	"Rhumba Rhythm"	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Band	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers: Hum & Strum:	"Confidentially Yours"	Ethel R. Harris, songs.
7:45	Hour: songs, orch.	"You and the War"	quartet; orchestra	Fred Lane, news	Dave Rose's Orch.
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views: orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Al Jolson Show:	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'Return of N.E. Heroes':	You Shall Have Music
8:45	guest; orch.; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Interviews; Milit. Band	You Shall Have Music
9:00	Burns and Allen	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Frank Singiser, News	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Red Skelton, songs	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	J. Scobitt's Passing Pa-	'The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Orchestra; Songs	rade; C. Dragon's Or.	Carter' drama	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense": drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news	News: Defense talk
10:15	"Suspense": drama	Gracie Fields, songs	Shop: songs; comedy	Press Conference	"Voice of Poland"
10:30	Congress Speaks	Music of the Masters	"Beat the Band": Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Artie Shaw's Orch.
10:45	News: World War II	Music of the Masters	garde: Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:00	News: Quincy Howe	Dance Orchestra	News: Baseball scores	News Service	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:15	Rideout: Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:30	Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45	Jesus Maria Sanr'a	Stars in Revue	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, cond.	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade": band	News Views	
7:30	Music: News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News: War Summ'ry	Musical program: News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock; 'Salute'	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: News	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Organ Recital; vocalists.	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	Musical Highlights	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson.	Lora Lawton, sketch	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical program	"The Open Door": sk.	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Mason
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Mediation
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	Kathryn Joy Gilbert, Int.	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party: va-	Henry Mustée's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum": sketch	riety; Imogene Wolcott	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers: music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacCrosh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensem.	Fashion talk; News	"Council for Democracy"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	OPA	Beverly Mahr, songs	George & Dixie; Music	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Home Front: Int.: Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	State Dept. of Education:	Guiding Light: drama	Cubs baseball game	'Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young's"	speakers; orchestra	Hymn Recital	Boston Braves - Chicago	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News comment	The Curtain Rises: talk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Braves-Cubs game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball Interviews	Will Bradley's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Cubs baseball game	The Ink Spots
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Boston Braves - Chicago	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:30	Studio at speakeas	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Cubs baseball game	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": dr.	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Boston Braves - Chicago	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:00	Talk; "Follies"	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Cubs baseball game	Ray Noble's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Highway Patrol: drama.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	'Archie Andrews": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	Sportcast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Today's Children	Edwin C. Hill, news	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics: music
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	String Concert	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	"Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	The Answer Man	"California Melodies"	The Lyric Theater
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch.	western drama	John Barry, comments.	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com	'Sizing Up the News'	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch.	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	'Take

Duty Toward World Friendship Stressed

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lorraine Benner, President of the Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education, believes that teachers throughout the elementary grades have not only an opportunity but a duty to build toward international friendship. She emphasized this point yesterday as we discussed the changing needs which are challenging the alertness flexibility, and understanding of teachers today.

Miss Benner, who is a graduate of Boston University's School of Education, is in Boston this week for the North Atlantic Regional Conference of the Association for Childhood Education. She presided at the opening session last night. After a summer's study at Columbia University, she will return to Wheelock College in the fall as a member of the faculty of the Department of Practice Teaching.

Springboard

With even very young children, she said, countless occasions arise which give teachers a springboard for fostering tolerance and understanding for the children of other countries, including those that are our enemies at the moment. She cited an incident which arose last Christmas time when she brought out a Jack-in-the-Box made in Germany and a dancing doll made in Japan, both of which she had bought before the war for holiday festivities at school. The children's first reaction was, "Aw, German." "Aw, Japanese." "So quickly do they reflect the feelings of their elders," Miss Benner commented. But they were ready to accept them after an explanation that the people in those countries had been good craftsmen.

"It is up those of us who are working with children to help them see that all these different people have contributions to make to the world," Miss Benner said. "These children are the ones who will be formulating our foreign policies one day."

Miss Benner stressed the necessity of being absolutely truthful with children. Don't tell a child he has done a good piece of work if he hasn't done the best he is capable of, she says. Tell him you can see that he has tried but that you know he can do better. Children need a lot of encouragement, but not the sentimental kind, she believes.

Served as Field Worker

Miss Benner has been teaching in the public schools of Longmeadow, Mass., for several years. In 1940-41 she had a leave of absence to work at the international headquarters of the Association for Childhood Education in Washington. She served as a field worker for the Association that year and edited its Kindergarten Portfolio.

Looking forward to her new job of teacher training at Wheelock, she says she thinks the most important qualification for a prospective teacher is a well-rounded personality, alert mentally, stable emotionally, and strong physically. No one should go into the teaching profession because he or she likes the idea of long summer vacations and future tenure of the job. A prospective teacher must be willing to work hard, she declared.

By a Staff Photographer

Childhood Education Delegates Meet

At the North Atlantic Regional Conference of the Association for Childhood Education, now in session at Wheelock College, Seated: Miss Lorraine Benner, left, President of the Massachusetts Association, and Dr. Laura Hooper of Wellesley College, conference committee chairman. Standing: Miss Winifred E. Bain, left, President of Wheelock College, and Mrs. Frances Mayfarth, editor of Childhood Education.

Elect More Women to Office Is Plea of Federation Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 29—"Get out and vote," Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, urged American women last night.

"If representative government is to be preserved, the women of America must do it," she said at the opening session of the four-day annual conference of the General Federation's Executive Board at the New Ocean House.

More than 100 women from all sections of the country—representatives of 2,500,000 Federation members—heard her challenge to select men and women who believe in representative government. "Elect more women to city councils, State legislatures, and Congress," she said. "Women generally believe in representative government, they deplore political control, they believe in religion, and religion is the antithesis of dictatorship."

Declaring that the "trend toward dictatorship either by an individual or a group is now and was prior to the war international in scope," she added that "the peoples of many countries seem to be willing to have government take over."

"Some of you may believe that I am striking at the present administration in Washington. That is not so," she said. "During a war period, some central government group must assume administrative responsibility to facilitate the great war program. But after the war, a great play-up to the people may be made, dictatorship may ensue. This will bring about a status of government control which will replace representative government. Therefore we must make representative government work."

Mrs. Whitehurst also warned Federation members to beware of peace propagandists and not to indorse specific peace plans at this time.

Mrs. Lafell Dickinson, of Keene, N. H., first Vice-President of the Federation, called upon clubwomen to lead a crusade to stabilize the American home, with special attention on the problem of juvenile delinquency. "J. Edgar Hoover suggests that our organization might make this problem a special project," she said.

Earlier she told the delegates that mothers of pre-school children "almost should be made to stay in their homes, for they belong there while young children need them.

"Inasmuch as our homes are the foundation of our society, it behooves us to focus our attention upon that social unit. We must divide our loyalty between this world-wide crisis and our local home problem."

Three Years Each For Draft Evaders

Three members of the Jehovah's Witnesses were found guilty today of violation of the Selective Service Act and sentenced in United States District Court to three years each in a Federal penitentiary.

Lawrence Robert Kennedy of Cambridge and Paul Thomas Nitto of Lawrence were given jury trials and found guilty within five minutes after the time the jury received the case.

Walter Ernest Scholl of Holyoke waived a jury trial and was found guilty by Judge George C. Sweeney. All three defendants acted as their own attorneys and all claimed to be ministers and therefore exempt from armed service.

After being found guilty and before sentence was pronounced, the defendants were given a chance to enter armed service, but all rejected the alternative.

At the trials, jurors and court attaches were permitted to discard coats for the first time in Federal courts in Boston this year because of the heat.

Councilor Hollis Enters the Service

Theodore P. Hollis, Republican member of the Executive Council in the Sixth District, has been commissioned a Captain in the United States Army, it was announced today. The Stoneham member will serve under the Provost Marshal General in the division establishing military government in occupied territory.

Councilor Hollis, now serving his first term as a member of the Council, said he did not believe the appointment would interfere with his continuing as a member of that body.

Clinton Bus Crash Under Investigation

An investigation of the bus crash in Clinton last Sunday in which several members of the military personnel at Fort Devens were injured and a WAAC killed was being conducted today by inspectors from the Department of Public Utilities, according to William H. Kirley, director of the Department's Railway and motorbus division.

The State investigation is being made in conjunction with probes being conducted by the Boston and Maine Transportation Company and military authorities.

N.E. Men Get Silver Medals And Citations

New Englanders on the fighting front who have received citations for heroism or exceptional service today included:

Silver Star Medal: Commander Howard R. Shaw of Sandown, N. H., executive officer of a cargo vessel under Japanese attack. After taking a torpedo, his ship began to burn. "For over three days he worked incessantly, without proper food or rest, exposing himself to the hazards of exploding gasoline and ammunition, in order to minimize the danger to his ship," said the citation. "With the ship listing badly and threatened by a major explosion, he weighed anchor and with outstanding efficiency beached his vessel. His skill, valor, and intrepid fighting spirit contributed directly to the preventing of total destruction of his ship."

Silver Star Medal: Lieut. Randall T. Boyd of Roxbury, gunnery officer of a fighting ship assaulting French Morocco. His ship ascended the Sebou River to the Port Lyautey airfield, disembarked raiders and supported the capture with gunfire. The ship rammed a steel cable boom and literally ploughed through mud bars. Under heavy enemy fire, he controlled the fire of his ship "to such good effect that hostile shore batteries were silenced before they were able to inflict damage upon the ship."

Donald C. Cain, Seaman first class of Portland, was commended for "five separate times" braving fire and smoke to douse ammunition in a magazine of his ship which had collided in a mine-strewn channel.

Earl C. Coombs, Quartermaster second class of Rockland, Maine, was commended for his "exemplary skill and coolness" as helmsman of a fired vessel in the Morocco landing.

Capt. Francis T. Spellman of Milton was commended for "supervising activation of naval units in Britain which came froc various ports and then landed at Oran, Mers-el-Kabir and Arsew, ports which as chief of staff he rehabilitated and "began their operations at from two to three times their peacetime capacities."

Colby Jr. College Announces Start Of Summer School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H., June 29—For the second consecutive summer, Colby Jr. College, here will be open July 6 through Aug. 17 for Summer School.

There will be courses in stenography, typing and accounting, bacteriology, and radiography and a special workshop in creative writing.

Already scheduled to appear at these Forums are, Dr. Wing-Tsit Chan, Chinese scholar and guest professor at Dartmouth College, who was the graduation speaker at the Colby Jr. College exercises this year; Miss Sara Wambaugh, leading American authority on plebiscites; Arthur C. Comey, town planning expert; U. S. Senator Styles Bridges; Joseph Hanc, member of the Czech government in exile and authority on underground Europe; and Frank W. Barber, lecturer on beauty spots of New England with original colored slides.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—June 30—Red "J," "K," "L," "M" and "N" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk expire on this date.

Today — Red "P" stamps now valid; expire July 31.

July 4—Red "Q" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

Canned Goods—July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

July 1—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q," became valid on this date, expiring on Aug. 7.

Sugar — Aug. 15 — Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—June 30—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires on this date.

July 1—Stamp No. 21 becomes good for one pound, expiring on July 21.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

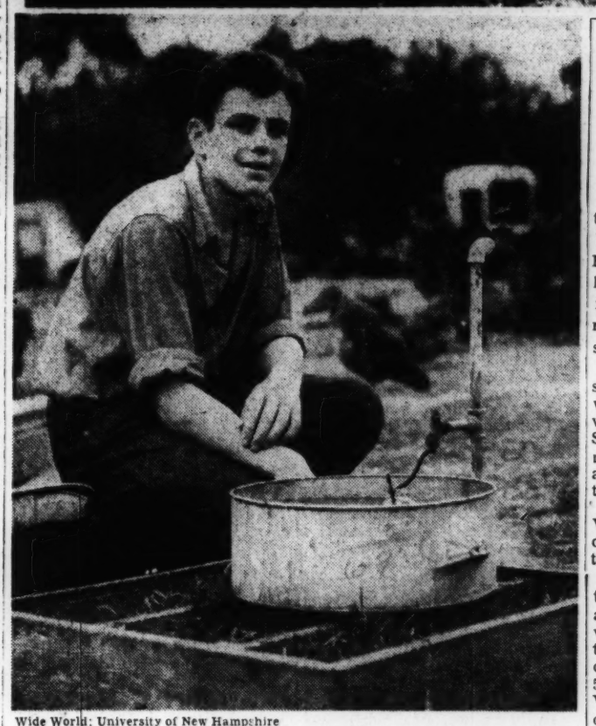
Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—June 30—Second tire inspection for B-book holders must be completed by this date. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Automobile Use Stamp—July 1—Federal $5 stamp necessary from this date on.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Doing Their Bit to Feed Nation



Wide World; University of New Hampshire

Youth "Turns To" for Farm Emergency

Upper, William A. Thayer of New Ipswich, N. H., milking one of his three cows that supply 50 quarts of milk daily for a route he operates. Lower, Thomas Greenwood of Hampstead, N. H., tending a flock of approximately 6,000 hens on the Fitts' farm in Durham, N. H.

City Dwellers Learn Ropes On New Hampshire Farms

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 29—Many city-bred people today know which is the "right side" of a cow and that a manure fork definitely cannot be used for spading. This is due to the war and to the fact that they volunteered for farm labor work in New Hampshire.

K. E. Barraclough and C. D. Wadleigh, Farm Labor Supervisors for the Granite State, stated, with twinkles in their eyes, that these and many other elementary farm facts have had to be explained to urban volunteer workers who have come into the State under the United States Crop Corps program. One thing you can't laugh at, they added, is the undoubted sincerity of many of these workers to perform what they consider a patriotic task.

The two labor Supervisors are under no illusions when they state that New Hampshire always has had a fairly good "pull" as a vacation state. This factor undoubtedly makes it attractive in a volunteer proposition such as the Crop Corps.

Not a Vacation

"Some candidates who have come here probably had a good vacation in mind when they joined," Mr. Wadleigh said. "I know I sound like somebody's Chamber of Commerce," he apologized, "but anybody who has come here with that vacation idea in mind simply won't last long. This is a serious business."

He told how volunteers had appeared at the Durham office fresh from school or had quit paying city jobs to enter a career in farming or dairying. He cited the case of Thomas Greenwood, a high school pupil from Hampstead, N. H.

Young Greenwood appeared at his office recently, Mr. Wadleigh said, having scraped up his fare to Durham, and said he had no prospects of a summer job but expressed a wish to be placed on a poultry farm. Mr. Wadleigh had no opening for a poultry assistant at the time so he assigned the youth to a general farm.

Shortly afterward, an opportunity for work on a poultry farm opened up right in Durham and young Greenwood was assigned to the job. Here he was happy in his work which consisted of aiding in the care of a poultry flock of 6,000 birds on the Perley Fitts' farm.

Then there was the case of a girl from Quincy, Mass., a Radcliffe graduate, who was working in a city job. Dissatisfied, she quit her position and presented herself one day at the Durham office. She was assigned to a farm in Rollinsford.

A Harvard student from Central America, unable to get home between terms, is working on a farm in Jackson, N. H. Robert Maier of Miami, Fla., is working on a farm in Strafford County. Marshall Sawyer of New Bedford, Mass., is working on a farm in Carroll County. Two New Jersey boys from Englewood are waiting for an opening where both may work together. A Somerville, Mass., girl has been offered an opportunity to work on a vegetable farm and greenhouse at Stratham. Three women have taken over the operation and care of a large poultry farm in Rockingham that formerly was operated by two men.

In all, New Hampshire has placed about 400 United States Crop Corps volunteer workers since April 1 on Granite State farms and dairies, the Farm Labor office said. This program has been worked out in co-operation with the farm labor program of the Extension Service of New Hampshire and the United States Employment Service, the State Board of Education, the State Council of Defense, and various other groups and individuals.

These Crop Corps workers are subdivided into three categories: high school youth from New Hampshire and other states, known as Victory Farm Volunteers; woman members of the Women's Land Army; and full-time and part-time adult workers.

High School Boys

Placement of approximately 100 high school boys from Boston high schools on New Hampshire farms was worked out under a joint plan of Mr. Barraclough, Mr. Wadleigh, and John Casey, Headmaster of Jamaica Plain High School of Boston. Early in June, Mr. Barraclough and Mr. Wadleigh went to Boston to meet prospective farm workers assembled by Mr. Casey who acted as general clearing house in Boston for high school Victory Farm volunteers. More than 100 boys were interviewed and likely candidates selected for placement.

Each Boston high-school boy volunteer had to pay his own traveling expenses and agreed to work for $25 a month with board, with the stipulation that if the boy could do more work to deserve more pay, the farmer would pay more.

Today 20 boys are working in Sullivan County, 15 in Rockingham County, and other placements have been made in Hillsboro, Merrimack, and Strafford Counties. The boys range from 14 to 17 years, with the majority 14 and 15.

Burroughs Boys Off For Maine Camp

Whooping and shouting despite the humidity the first contingent of boys from the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation left the Somerset Street headquarters this morning bound for the summer country community of the Foundation at Agassiz Village in West Poland, Maine.

Newsboys, bootblacks, and other street traders were in the group which left the sizzling city for a vacation in the Pine Tree State. Supervising the sendoff were Laurence H. H. Johnson, Jr., Chairman, and Mrs. Oscar W. Haussermann of the Foundation Camp Committee.

This year, campers at Agassiz Village will receive training in commando tactics from a lieutenant in the United States Army.

They not only will cultivate their own Village gardens, but will assist neighboring farmers in harvesting their crops to help out in the wartime shortage of food and of farm help. A vanguard of some 50 boys has been busy at Agassiz Village since May in planting and other garden work. Last summer, the Villagers put in a total of 608 eight-hour days in farm activities.

Horseback riding, merry-go-round rides, fishing, leather and wood crafts, and the issuing of the Village weekly paper will be other activities.

How Indians and white people might have always lived in peace with each other in the early days of American history will be demonstrated in the recently completed Charles Hayden Indian Village and the Covered Wagon Community, typifying the life of Indians and white pioneers respectively. Membership in these will be open to boys who have made good records as Villagers.

"We are in great need of more counselors at Agassiz Village," Harry E. Burroughs, President of the Foundation and Director of the Village, said today. "Men who would like to spend ten weeks of their summer on the shore of beautiful Lake Thompson guiding the boys in their various activities should get into touch with the Camp Committee at 10 Somerset Street in Boston."

Pastor Takes Gas Rules By Bit and Goes

HARTFORD, Conn., June 29 (AP)—Both sides scored yesterday in the personal battle of the Rev. Fletcher D. Parker, Congregational minister, against what he calls the "Totalitarian build-up" of the OPA gasoline regulations.

The Rev. Mr. Parker now is 140 miles away at his summer home in Sunapee, N. H., where he intends to cultivate a Victory Garden started for him earlier by local labor, and with him is his family, their two cars, a washing machine, bicycle, and other equipment for the summer stay.

But in his pocket is an OPA summons to a hearing into the "non-essential use" of his car for the 140-mile trip, handed to him yesterday as he drove away from his Hartford house.

The next round of the battle is expected on Friday, the day set for the OPA hearing in Hartford. The Rev. Mr. Parker indicated before he left that he would come back for that by train.

The proceedings yesterday were amicable for the participants. First the ruddy complexioned minister explained his position to newspapermen and served them ginger ale. Then he was handed a warning from J. Stephen Knight, chief enforcement attorney for the State OPA.

If he took the trip, said the letter from Mr. Knight, he would be charged with "deliberate violation of a Federal regulation which, rightly or wrongly, has been imposed on all residents of our eastern state in an effort to save gasoline for essential wartime service."

Thereupon the minister got into his car, weighted down by a washing machine and other equipment, drove a block away with OPA investigator John F. Delaney following, and then stopped.

"What is your destination?" asked Mr. Delaney.

"Sunapee, New Hampshire," replied the Rev. Mr. Parker.

"Is it a pleasure trip?" pursued Mr. Delaney.

"No," answered the Rev. Mr. Parker. "In the first place I am going to tend my Victory Garden and in the second place, I remain on call to duty from my church."

So Mr. Delaney ordered him to appear at an OPA hearing on Friday and handed him the summons as a reminder.

At the only stop, in Keene, N. H., a crowd gathered around the car and when he admitted that he was the "test case," told him "good for you."

He was making the trip, he said, on saved-up "A" coupons. The OPA has announced that he has an "A" book for each of his cars and a "C" book for his church work.

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YELLOW PAGES

Parents' Conduct Emphasized

Instead of striving so hard to bring about the "normal growth" of children, teachers and parents should ask themselves what is excellent and then set about expressing it in their own lives, Prof. John Pilley of Wellesley College said this morning. Speaking at the North Atlantic Regional Conference of the Association for Childhood Education, he emphasized the influence of the adult's thinking on the thought and action of the child.

Professor Pilley met with the whole conference to discuss the programs of the nine study groups into which the conference broke up after the general meeting. For the next four days these groups, each under a specialist leader, will devote themselves to an examination of different aspects of child development. What is happening to children in the home, in the school, in the community, in physical development are some of the topics for study.

Professor Pilley pointed out that it is not enough to examine what is happening. It is equally necessary to ask what children will have to become in order to make a better world. "We must not take so much stock of educational formulas," he said. "We must look at what is in our thought. What is our vision for America? The degree to which children's thought tends to make a better world depends on what adults are thinking."

Willard E. Beatty of the United States Office of Education, speaking at an open meeting last night, warned that children will lose faith in what the schools are teaching if adult society in the country continues race discriminations. The schools, he said, have done a good job of teaching that all men are created equal but society has done a poor job of demonstrating it.

Discussing "What Is Happening to the Children of America's Minority Groups," he told how when he was asked to set up schools for the Japanese-Americans in the relocation centers, he found them uninterested in going to school. Why go to school, there is nothing in this society for us, said these former pupils of American schools, who had been brought up on the "theory" of racial equality. Mr. Beatty warned against this disillusionment of America's youth.

Tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock the public is invited to hear Walter M. Kotschnig of Smith College speak on "The Present Challenges the Future." This meeting will be held in Simmons College Hall.

Pleas for Action on Racial Outbreaks Are Made in the Boston City Council

Two resolutions condemning the recent racial disturbances in Detroit, Birmingham, Ala., and Beaumont, Texas, and calling on public officials to prevent any further disturbances of that kind were introduced at a meeting of the Boston City Council yesterday.

Councilor Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury, characterizing the riots as "grave racial outbreaks," charged in one resolution that the disturbances appear to have been instigated by enemy agents to cause disunity on the home front. He suggested a complete investigation and remedial measures by President Roosevelt.

The second resolution, introduced by Councilor Joseph Russo of the North End, recommended the appointment of a committee of prominent citizens to devise ways and means of forestalling any demonstrations of racial feeling here. A program of advertising to create better understanding between racially divergent groups was suggested.

Both resolutions were referred to the Council's Rules Committee.

Boston Methodists Contribute $119,908

To the Methodists of the Boston area goes the credit of contributing $119,908 to the World Service Fund of the denomination during the year, according to a report released from Methodist Information in Chicago.

Responding to a call from the Council of Bishops for increased financial support of missionary and educational work in wartime, the Boston Methodists increased their contribution over the previous year by 8.9 per cent, or by $9,768.

Sons of Italy Elect

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 29 (AP)—Attorney Joseph Gorrassi of Woburn was elected yesterday to the office of Grand Venerable of the Massachusetts Order Sons of Italy in America at the State convention here.

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Two-tone circle brooch	65.00	45.00
Diamond sapphire ring in platinum mountings	600.00	450.00
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14K and diamond and enamel brooch	100.00	65.00
Lady's jade ring of 14K gold	32.50	17.50
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British Bombers Pound Cologne and Hamburg

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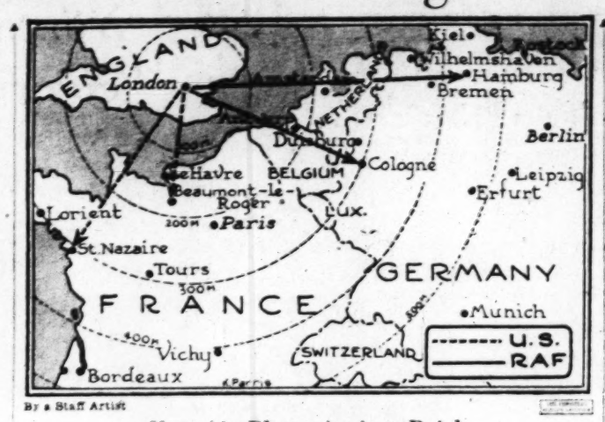
Leghorn, which is believed to be the hiding place of the rusty Italian Fleet.

The Russian front continues quiet, except for increased air activity near Leningrad and this is interpreted in some quarters as partial confirmation of reports that Hitler has ordered the removal of 50 divisions from the East. Hitler may, of course, have ordered such a shift, but it would be well to receive these reports with caution. They may be part of a German effort to reduce the flow of Allied supplies to Russia and to lull the Red Army into relaxing its defenses.

In Ottawa, British High Commissioner Malcolm MacDonald increased speculation on the immediate course of the war by predicting that an assault on Europe would start "very soon." He also said at least 14 enemy submarines had been sunk in the past two weeks.

Meanwhile, in the Far East, Allied fighters were credited with breaking up an 18-plane Japanese raid on Darwin, while General MacArthur's bombers attacked four enemy island bases. At least one school of thought in Washington believes the rising tempo of operations in the Orient may be the opening phase of a new Allied offensive to be meshed with amphibious assaults in Europe.

In the Aleutians campaign, the Navy announced that American planes bombed Kiska six times on June 27 and struck again June 28. This makes a four-day total of 22 raids



By a Staff Artist

New Air Blows Against Reich

How the RAF and American mass bombers have struck at German-occupied Europe in the past 24 hours. The American attacks were carried out in daylight; the RAF assaults last night.

July 3 Invasion Off? It's English Week End

By the Associated Press

London, June 29

The Paris Radio said today that "July 3, the date mentioned by the German Radio for (Allied) invasion of the Continent is out of the question because July 3 is a Saturday and no Englisman will take anything seriously over a week end."

Continent:

Cologne Attack Dashes Nazi Hopes

A Stockholm dispatch said the June 28 RAF night attack on Cologne blasted German hopes that intensive defensive measures taken in Western Germany might force the Allies to slow up their aerial offensive on the Reich.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen had reported that after 48 hours without any heavy bombing attacks on Germany, some circles had expressed the hope that "the next few days and weeks will be the same and there'll be a change in the bomb war."

The correspondent said the Germans based their hopes for relaxation of the bombings on stiffer antiaircraft defenses, stronger fighter forces.

A Berlin dispatch to the Stockholm Aftonbladet said German sources acknowledged that the Cologne railroad station had been badly damaged.

First reports from Cologne to Berlin, it was stated, said that an unusual number of incendiary bombs were dropped.

In London, the Air Ministry said that in addition to striking "in great force" at Cologne and Hamburg, RAF bombers continued the mine laying that official sources announced June 28 had caused the sinking of at least 400 Axis vessels since the war started.

Thundering over the scene of the world's first 1,000-bomber raid for the 117th time, the RAF left fires leaping up towards the overhanging clouds.

The German High Command called the Cologne attack "another serious terror raid against residential quarters."

A Berlin radiocast of a DNB dispatch asserted the dome of the famous Cologne Cathedral was hit and a part of the Gothic structure, begun in 1248 and completed in 1880, was damaged by explosions and fire.

It was the second raid of the month against the great Rhineland industrial center which the Nazis have been reported working avidly to restore. The 1,000-bomber raid was reported to have driven out 200,000 of the City's 800,000 population and wrecked 250 factories.

The German communiqué reported property damage in both Cologne and Hamburg and said 26 of the attacking bombers were shot down. The British admitted the loss of 25 attacking planes. Thickly populated parts of Cologne were said to have been destroyed as a result of a great number of explosive and incendiary bombs.

The official British bulletin gave no results of the attack on Hamburg, last hit March 3 and an air target nearly 100 times since the war began.

In secondary night sweeps, Fighter Command aircraft attacked enemy shipping in the channel, damaging one small supply vessel and two escort craft, the communiqué said. At the same time intruder patrols attacked railway targets in France.

The June 28 raid was the eighth British assault on German targets in 10 days.

The twin foray by the British bombers followed a two-way attack by strong formations of American Flying Fortresses on two enemy targets in Occupied France —the submarine yards at St. Nazaire and an enemy fighter airdrome at Beaumont-le-Roger, 30 miles southwest of Rouen.

Such Allied air blows on the French homeland, the Nazi-controlled Vichy Radio declared in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, have made more than 16,000 persons homeless.

Berlin asserted that 11 of the American four-engined planes were shot down during the attack. The United States Eighth Air Force reported six missing.

Mediterranean:

Leghorn Hammered By 100 Fortresses

One hundred Flying Fortresses, flying round-trip more than 1,100 miles, smashed the northern Italian port of Leghorn with several hundred tons of bombs on June 28, damaging a light cruiser and four supply ships and caused havoc in oil tanks, railway yards, and industrial plants.

The four-engined bombers hammered at the city for nine concentrated minutes, and returned home without loss, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

They caused such ruin that an official report said: "Five hours after the raid the entire port was still so heavily covered by smoke that accurate inspection of the damage was then impossible."

"Later, however," the report stated, "it was learned that all the storage tanks and an oil refinery were ablaze and that an inner 'inactive' light cruiser and four supply ships in the harbor were damaged. Little opposition was encountered and all the Fortresses returned safely."

The Italians admitted "very great" damage at Leghorn and said 175 persons were killed and 300 injured

Meanwhile, American medium bombers and fighters concentrated on airfields in Sardinia, setting buildings ablaze and pounding dispersal areas, and RAF Wellingtons raided San Giovanni near the toe of the Italian mainland.

Fighter-bombers flying out of Malta scored hits on two factories and a railway at Licata, Sicily, a British communiqué said, and other planes started a fire at Comiso airdrome.

Photographs of the Leghorn raid showed "one hit and two damaging misses on the cruiser, and picture interpreters also reported many hits on the oil tanks," the official report said. "Also hit by numerous bombs were the railroad lines leading to the marshaling yards and tracks east of the city, a bridge, sheds, a storage depot or two." Hits also were scored near an iron foundry and torpedo factory.

Nearly 100 Fortresses raided Leghorn, 160 miles north of Rome, on May 28 in their longest combat flight from North African bases up to that time.

Medium bombers ranging over Sardinia encountered heavy enemy opposition both from the ground and in the air.

New attacks upon Reggio Calabria and Messina also were reported by the Italian High Command.

Reuters reported from Lisbon, Portugal, that a British convoy heading south was attacked by German planes off Sagres, port at the extreme southwestern tip of Portugal.

Two ships on the convoy were sunk, Reuters said it was learned in Lisbon.

The location of the reported attack is along the route from Britain to North Africa.

South Pacific:

Japanese Bombers Routed at Darwin

Allied Headquarters in Australia announced that nine twin-engined Japanese bombers, escorted by nine Zeroes, raided the Darwin area June 28 but were turned back by Spitfires with a possible loss of six planes.

The raid caused slight damage and no casualties, the Allied communiqué said.

The Spitfires, flown by British and Australian pilots, shot down two Zeros and probably destroyed two more and two bombers. One Spitfire was missing.

Consolidated Liberators fought their way through extremely heavy weather over the Banda Sea and bombed enemy airdromes on Ambolna and Boeroe Islands, some 600 miles northwest of Darwin.

A Flying Fortress on reconnaissance bombed the Cape Gloucester, New Britain, airdrome and another heavy reconnaissance plane bombed Rapopo airdrome at Rabaul.

Meanwhile a Washington dispatch said Japanese land and sea forces were being hit with a mounting fury that may well mark the opening phases of a new campaign to drive the enemy farther back in the Pacific.

This dispatch came in the wake of the Navy's two latest reports, listing 13 United States bomber raids throughout the Pacific and the destruction or damaging of 11 Japanese surface craft by American submarines.

Submarine commanders reported sinking 6 Japanese supply craft, damaging 3 others, and sending a destroyer and mine layer to the bottom during battle cruises in the "Pacific and Far East." These sinkings brought totals for Pacific submarine action to 269 Japanese vessels—190 sunk, 29 probably sunk, and 50 damaged.

The Japanese news agency Domei, in a radiocast from Tokyo, quoted Japanese military observers as asserting that Japan has completed preparation of strategical bases from which an all-out offensive can be launched "at any moment" against Australia.

These observers, Domei said, in commenting upon an Imperial Headquarters announcement that Army planes for the first time had participated in raids on Port Darwin on June 20 and June 22, declared this meant the war in the South Pacific was entering upon a new phase.

Heretofore, they pointed out, according to Domei, all attacks against the Australian Continent by Japanese planes had been carried out by naval units. Use of Army planes, they said, indicated they had taken off from secret land bases in the Southwest Pacific which have been established during the past three months.

Allied headquarters in Australia has made no mention of a second raid on Port Darwin last week which Domei said took place on June 22.

China:

Fresh Japanese Hupeh Drive Seen

The possibility of a fresh drive in western Hupeh, gateway to Chungking, was reported by Chinese military authorities on the basis of intelligence information

The three important Japanese bases of Nanking, Hauchow, and Sinyang were believed to be focal points of the new drive, with troops moving out in strength. There was also a transfer of enemy forces in Central China around Hankow, Chinese spies reported.

Military authorities said these movements "indicate another drive might be in the offing." It was in the Hupeh region that the Chinese scored their greatest victory of the six-year war

Yugoslavia:

Patriots Force German Retreat

Yugoslav guerrilla forces in Herzegovina and Montenegro have absorbed a 40-day German offensive and have launched a counter-attack in which the Germans have been thrown back, Yugoslav Government in exile sources said.

Yugoslav Patriots have cut the Sarjevo-Uzhitz railway between Stymbolcic and the bridge over the Drina River and forced the Germans to retire, both in Herzegovina and Eastern Bosnia, informants who cannot be named said.

The Yugoslavs acknowledged the loss of 2,000 killed and wounded and described a German claim of having inflicted 12,000 casualties as "highly inaccurate." German losses were said to have exceeded those of the guerrillas.

Atlantic:

New Convoy Tactics Catch Nazis Napping

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's Essener National Zeitung said in copies received in Stockholm that the Allied use of aircraft carriers to protect convoys "came as a surprise to the Germans" who have been forced to alter their submarine tactics.

The newspaper said the German Admiralty was attempting to devise new methods of attack and this explained the reduction in U-boat activity.

"In a long war, the superiority of big powers will alternate," the paper said. "German U-boat pack tactics were a surprise to the Allies. Then the use of airplane carriers came as a surprise for the Germans."

The paper significantly gave no figures on June sinkings, but said that, prior to June, submarines had sunk 31,000,000 Allied tons (a figure nowhere else confirmed).

Frank Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, said some time ago that "dozens" of new auxiliary aircraft carriers were in action and that many dozens more would be in operation by the end of the year.

Russia:

Leningrad Target Of Nazi Air Drive

Violent aerial battles are swirling over the approaches to Leningrad with the Germans losing "a big number of planes" in the past 25 days, battlefront dispatches reaching Moscow reported.

German losses were so heavy the Nazis have changed their tactics, increasing fighter escort for bombers, and varying the times of raids, it was said.

From the front farther north on the Rybachi (Fisher) Peninsula other dispatches pictured fighting complicated by weather and the fact that darkness never occurs.

People live in huts and caves and come out to watch aerial battles, listen to artillery duels, or peer with field glasses at Allied ships battling their way in to Murmansk. There the weather changes as many as 10 times a day, with frequent heavy downpours. The short northern summer is about ended. Then comes worse weather.

Army Duck a Versatile Bird

Associated Press

It Helps United States Troops on Both Land and Sea

In single file, imitating their namesakes, the United States Army Amphibian Engineers' "Ducks," 2½-ton amphibian trucks, roll along a rough beach, through the surf, and into the water "somewhere on the Pacific Coast" during training maneuvers. The vehicle is designed to land invasion troops and keep them supplied for fighting.

When and If on Invasion; Steppingstone Bombing Now

Continued from Page 1

runs the argument—would only take place after several months of intensified bombing when it would have little more to do than sweep up the pieces of an already shattered Germany

Infantry in Holding Role

Those who oppose this view insist that only by opening a second front in the near future can the Allies press home the advantage won from the African victory They point out that whole bombings can accomplish a tremendous amount by softening up the enemy and thereby facilitate the task of the ground forces, they cannot altogether supplant the latter.

Recent campaigns have shown that however strong the air support, it is still the task of the plodding infantry to win actual territory and hold it. They furthermore doubt whether given the tremendous continental area over which the Reich can disperse its war industries, bombing can completely knock out the German war machine. The purpose of ending the war as soon as possible they maintain would best be served by combined air, land, and sea operations against Hitler's Festung Europa.

Change in Attitude

Predictions as to what is going to happen on the Russian front this summer variety all the way from optimistic assurances that the Red Army will finish off the German Army to rather gloomy prognostications that Hitler has marshaled everything for one final and desperate, all-out offensive.

Paradoxically the very circles that two years ago this June were giving the Russians two and three weeks before the Germans reached Moscow are now the most optimistic, while observers who from the outset of the Russo-German war voiced confidence in Soviet resistance are cautioning against the assumption that everything will be so easy.

They point to the analogy with the last German offensive in 1918 which nearly succeeded. They point out that up to now, despite events in the Mediterranean, the bulk of Hitler's Army and Air Force is still concentrated on the eastern front, and that the losses sustained at Stalingrad and in the winter Russian offensive have been made up; that only a second front can actually relieve pressure on Russia.

An additional powerful argument given for the launching of a second front invasion this year is the adverse effect that failure to do so would have on morale throughout the United Nations. The Soviet Union, for instance, has never receded from its stand that only by opening a second land front on the European continent can the Allies effectively aid the Red Army and lay the groundwork for final victory.

Effects on Army Morale

Should the second front not develop the Russians would feel justified in suspecting that sinister forces are still seeking to fight Hitler to the last Russian as a means of restoring the "balance of power" in Eastern Europe.

In America, with a huge army being rushed through its training, the effects would be equally damaging should this army be kept in idleness and the end of the war thereby be postponed, especially since after the Tunisian victory the people have come to expect big things. Nothing is more destructive to the morale of a nation at war than long periods of idle waiting.

Such, briefly, are the crosscurrents of speculation on questions whose answers are known only to a very few. It is probable that Stalin and the Kremlin are in on most of the secrets, and the fact that the Soviets have recently again stressed the importance of opening a second land front, might indicate that they are not altogether satisfied with the present Allied plans.

Merging of Allied Policies Seen on Postwar Questions

Continued from Page 1

shall be built for the benefit of mankind and not for any narrower interests.

But at the same time a sympathetic hearing is given here today to Clare Boothe's realistic assertion that without a military alliance between Britain and the United States, talk of four freedoms and of machinery to keep world peace is mere "dazzledust."

For the British, though in many ways made more realistic by the impact of this war, none the less retain a high degree of commonsense practicality. In fact, that is what makes them look to the United States so expectantly whenever there is any talk of the future.

Many Britons may prefer that any future relationship of British and Americans should not be termed a military alliance, but bluntly speaking it is some form of military alliance which is wanted.

Extension of Freedoms

Mrs. Luce puts it in a nutshell when she declares "the four freedoms are expressions of principles and sentiments, only applicable in the part of the old world in which our Nation embraces a foreign policy vigorous enough to complement them."

First appreciations of Mr. Walter Lippmann's book now appearing here are making their contribution to the hope that United States thinking will develop into maximum participation in postwar world reconstruction.

But there have been many encouraging books already, and Britain therefore lays greatest store on actual resolution of the House Foreign Affairs Committee which is hailed here as the most significant move against isolationism yet observed in the United States.

Postwar Questions

Another significant pointer to the future is seen in a booklet being sold on British bookstalls this week. This booklet—"A Postwar Plan and Program for the United States"—is an official American publication which for the first time in history is being sold here under the auspices of the British Government Stationery Office which has printed it.

The two Governments in London and Washington have thus got under way a scheme to enable British and Americans to appraise each other's postwar questions

Readers here will find the American postwar plans and the Beveridge Report in agreement that the most vital problem will be to restore and maintain full employment.

Similarities in many other problems as revealed in the interchange of planning programs, is thought here to provide valuable encouragement for practical collaboration.

Canada to Cut Newsprint Orders

MONTREAL, June 29 (AP)—Newsprint Administrator Guy Z. Hoult has announced that instructions had been sent to Canadian newsprint manufacturers which, in effect, would cut July deliveries to the United States 13 per cent below the amounts ordered.

The statement stressed that the order "is obviously an expedient applicable to July orders only, pending the operation of a plan of distribution" which the War Production Board of the United States is preparing to cover future orders for newsprint in Canada.

Mr. Hoult said that United States orders for July, at 240,000 tons, "again substantially exceed the total deliveries of 210,000 tons that Canada has agreed to supply to the United States each month through the third quarter of 1943."

He added that the WPB was working on a plan which would result in United States orders totaling not more than 210,000 tons monthly from Canadian mills.

"In the meantime, orders which you have received from your United States customers for the month of July, not being affected by this proposed plan, still total approximately 240,000 tons," said the communication to manufacturers.

Auto Ration Increased

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced today a quota of 51,800 new passenger automobiles for rationing in July. This is 800 cars above the June quota.

French Unite In Decrying Intervention

Continued from Page 1

the British and United States Governments to allow themselves to be led into any intervention either for or against Generals de Gaulle or Giraud or any other individual Frenchman.

In the opinion of many Frenchmen, the surest way of insuring that General de Gaulle would be supported in a plebiscite by a vast majority of the French people when the country is freed of the Germans would be to have it appear that the British and United States Governments are opposing him.

Allied Duty

It is evident that the Allies have a duty to do all they can to see that conditions of order and legality are re-established in which the French are able to choose freely their own leaders.

But to go beyond this undoubtedly would be to invite a dangerout kickback.

To those who have followed closely the evolution of French sentiment since June, 1940, one thing is clear—that these problems must be kept in perspective. It is vital for the British and United States Governments not to forget—as the French themselves are likely to do—that France in the past three years has undergone an ordeal from which it cannot be expected to arise without great difficulties. Patience is especially needed.

Without raising here the question of the rights or wrongs on either side, it is essential that Washington and London realize the dangers that would lie ahead if they were to allow their intervention at Algiers—justifiable, no doubt, in a single instance under exceptional strategic circumstances—to become a policy or ever to be repeated.

'Common People' Urged to Organize To Gain Respect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Administrative machinery in Washington is not functioning the way it should in the opinion of Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota.

He sees "750,000 young fellows of draft age holding down swivel-chair jobs instead of being in the armed services where they belong," 2,700 lawyers in the Office of Price Administration, "while in England they need only about seven attorneys to do the same job," and an acute gasoline shortage in the East when there is enough gasoline and sufficient transportation to relieve the shortage "if the problem were intelligently handled."

Senator Langer, addressing an Eastern Seaboard Substitutes Conference sponsored by the Affiliated Postal Employees, American Federation of Labor affiliate, here yesterday, recommended that labor, farmers, and storekeepers "get together" to form one big organization that would "truly represent the common people."

"The only thing politicians respect is organized votes," he advised delegates from New England, New York and the Middle Atlantic States.

Women Ferry Pilots Conquer New Field

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 29 (AP)—A B-25 medium bomber, racing in from the West on June 23, circled a midwestern airport, nosed into the wind, and gracefully sat down—writing another chapter in the history of women in aviation, according to an announcement by the Army Air Corps Ferrying Division headquarters here.

It marked the first time in American military aviation a woman pilot and co-pilot flew a bombing plane on part of the trip from the factory to the front line, the announcement said.

The pilot was Nancy Harkness Love of Boston, Senior Squadron Leader of the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron The co-pilot was Baroara Towne of Ross, Calif., another member of the WAFS

Millions Collected In 'Kickbacks'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURGH N. Y., June 29—Millions of dollars of "tribute" have been collected from non-union workmen employed in publicly-financed work projects in the past four years, according to Edward G. O'Neill, Assistant Attorney General and special prosecutor in the State's investigation of labor unions in this district

Local 825 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, headed by Joseph S Fay alone reaped hundreds of thousands of dollars in a work-permit fees system, Mr O'Neill declared, adding that the alleged collection was in violation of Section 962 of the State Penal Law prohibiting wage "kickbacks" Mr. Fay and five other officials of Local 825 have been indicted here on charges of conspiracy to force non-union power equipment operators to pay from $2.50 to $3.50 a week for their jobs.

Mr. O'Neill said the system permitted Mr. Fay and his associates to hold control over the union. Non-union work-permit holders pay two or three times as much a month as union members do in dues and cannot join the union.

New York Has Prospects Of Excellent Hay Crop

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—Prospect of an excellent New York hay crop is a "favorable factor" for adequate milk production next winter, a State Agriculture Department official said, June 28.

As a basic roughage feed, hay is important to winter milk, he said, but added much will depend on the supply of grains which serve as supplemental food. The U. S. Department of Commerce has reported state grain prospects are not generally favorable.

Farm Loans Measure Signed by President

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Legislation extending until July 1, 1945, the period during which the Federal Land Bank commissioner may make loans on behalf of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was signed June 29 by President Roosevelt.

The loans have been made primarily to refinance farm mortgages and to finance permanent improvements and the repurchasing of farms which the owners had lost through foreclosures

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Yugoslavia Liberalized By Cabinet Revision

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29—The new Yugoslav regime announced here last week end followed two previous unsuccessful attempts and a crisis which has been seething for a long time past.

The Cabinet is composed as follows:

Premier, Milos Trifunovitch; Vice-Premiers, Prof. Slobodan Yovanovitch, Dr. Yuray Krnyovitch, and Dr. Mina Krek; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Milan Grol; Minister of War, Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch; Acting Minister of War, Gen. Peter Zikovitch; Minister of Transport, Milos Bobitch; Minister of Education, M. Furlan; Minister of Finance, Dr. Yuray Sutey; Minister of Justice, Dr. Milan Gavrilovitch, and Minister of Social Welfare, M. Vlayitch.

[An Associated Press dispatch from London said Yovan Banjanin had resigned his post as Minister of Mines in the new Yugoslav Cabinet. Mr. Banjanin tried unsuccessfully to form a new cabinet for the exiled government last week. No reason was given for his resignation.]

Important Changes

Comparison between this Cabinet and its predecessor shows a number of important changes.

Ex-Premier Slobodan Yovanovitch now becomes Vice-Premier and the division of offices is now made which the former Premier held in his own hands.

Milos Trifunovitch takes the Premiership and Ministry of the Interior, but both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Acting Ministry of War are not now under the Premier.

This is noteworthy since one of the chief complaints against Mr. Yovanovitch was that he kept everything in his own hands and communicated a little information to the Cabinet, as well as the fact that it is in these two spheres of foreign affairs and war that changes have been most urgently demanded.

Premier Trifunovitch is a politician of long standing. He was a close collaborator of the Serbian Premier during World War I, Minister of Education in the Yovanovitch regime and is Deputy Leader of the Serb Radical Party.

His Cabinet of twelve members consists of eight Serbs, two Croats, and two Slovenes (provided M. Furlan, a Slovene who is now in the United States, accepts office).

From the point of view of party affiliations the new regime is composed as follows: The Serbs have one nonparty member, two Radicals, one Agrarian, two Democrats, and two Yugoslav National Party members. The two Croats are members of the Croat Peasant Party [Matchek Party], and the two Slovenes are members of the Clerical Party.

Patience and Tact Needed

The new regime has a legacy of difficult, unsolved problems from its predecessor — problems which are fundamental to the future of Yugoslavia and the solution of which will demand much patience and tact as well as a larger measure of co-operation between various branches of the nation than hitherto shown.

Not only must there be a better understanding between Serbs and Croats, but among the Serbs themselves it is essential that there be a stronger and more unified and constructive policy.

There must be a more genuine attempt on the part of all three branches of the Yugoslav nation to build up a new state based upon decentralization and federalism.

Grol Is Progressive

Next to the post of Premier, that of Foreign Minister is most important in the new Cabinet. Milan Grol, who now occupies that position, is undoubtedly the best choice possible. Mr. Grol has the reputation of being a sincere advocate of co-operation between Serbs and Croats on lines of federalism.

He worked with Dr. Vlatko Matchek and the Croat Peasant Party in prewar days. He is generally regarded as a progressive and has often come into conflict with fellow Serb Ministers because of his views.

Problems which the new Foreign Minister will be called upon to settle are among the most debated in Yugoslavia's whole policy. On one hand he must check two strong Pan-Serb tendencies among some of his Serbian colleagues, but on the other hand he must also be alive to certain tendencies among non-Serb branches of the Yugoslav nation which are certainly harmful to normal development.

The problem which affects both the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of War is that of the position of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch. He holds the post of War Minister, but since he is the guerrilla leader in Yugoslavia the real power is in the hands of the Acting War Minister.

Much to Be Done

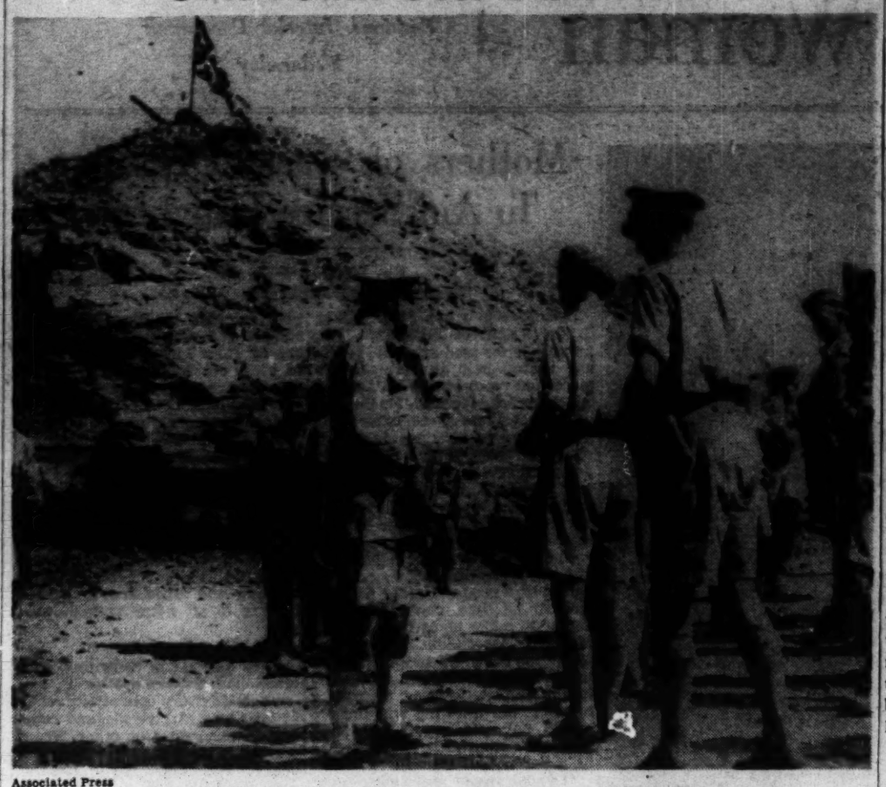
This post has now been given to Gen. Peter Zivkovitch. This should make possible better dispositions regarding purely military affairs.

But the new appointments cannot much influence the so-called Mikhailovitch-Partisan issue. As has already been stated many times, the problem is that for some time past General Mikhailovitch has been accused by many of his own countrymen of warring against the Partisans and of tacit but not open collaboration with Italian forces.

It is unnecessary here to enter into the whys and wherefors of the case. What is important is that unity should be established among all forces fighting against the common foe and that both differences between Serbs and Croats regarding General Mikhailovitch's activities [because he is accused of fighting the Croats though on the other hand the Croat Ustachis are supporting the Axis] should be cleared up as well as to remove what might well be a cause of friction between this Yugoslav Government and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet, though it maintains that it doesn't officially support the Partisans, gives them all support in its press as the people who are resisting the common enemy at great sacrifice to themselves.

Union Jack Over Pantelleria



Associated Press

British Flag Tops Small Hill on Former Italian Island

The Union Jack flies above a small hill on Pantelleria Island following the surrender of the stronghold to Allied forces. A British general and comrade officers inspect the fallen Italian "Gibraltar."

Nazis Cry 'This Isn't War' As Bombs Devastate Cities

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29—"This isn't war," say the Nazis of the bombings by the Allies. A prominent note in Nazi propaganda over the last week end, which more than ever began even to show some signs of desperation, has been based on the theme that Allied bombing "has assumed forms which no longer have anything in common with war."

The Nazis' "this isn't war" complaint, featured by the official German news agency, serves three purposes here today, no matter how much of a travesty of fact it may be shown to be.

First, it confirms, along with all other incoming evidence, that Allied bombing, often linked with the expected Allied invasion, is an overriding and awesome question throughout Germany today.

Falsified Reports

Second, it is a warning to the United Nations peoples of how desperately the Germans will falsify and distort the facts in attempts to shield themselves as military means of defense increasingly fail them.

Third, direction of attention to the question, "Is the latest scale of Allied bombing war or isn't it war?" helps to put sky war more in perspective in relation to bombing—in other words, to correct the tendency to overplay what happens when bombs hit Germany at the expense of the historic battles now being fought in the skies above Germany, Italy, and Occupied Europe.

Rome correspondents are reported sending to Germany long reports of how Italian cities are being bombed because, as London found in the air raids of 1940-41, bombed folk want to hear about experiences of other bombed folk.

Attempt to Hold Tradition

The Germans are trying to preserve their national military tradition by claiming that the present Allied bombing, which their military forces cannot prevent, is unfair and outside the scope of proper war.

But overwhelming evidence goes to show that even if this argument were feasible, the Germans are in no position to use it. Rotterdam was smashed from the air when virtually defenseless. London was raided every night for 57 nights in the fall of 1940. Civilian casualties in Britain from bombs in the first three years of war numbered 47,291 killed; 55,643 injured. Meanwhile, the total killed and wounded of all forces belonging to the United Kingdom in all theaters of the conflict in the first three years of war numbered 73,477 killed; 50,163 wounded.

It seems here that the Germans cannot possibly expect bombing to pass as war then but to be ruled out as war today. Britons, because of their practical experience with explosive and fire bombs, can if provoked take a very cold and realistic view of the bombing of Germany. It looks to them as if the Germans must expect very much more serious blows ahead if German civilian casualties are to reach the proportion of civilian casualties to military casualties which the British suffered. For the German armed forces still continue to fight, although their casualties on the Russian Front alone are put by the Russians at around 6,000,000.

While the Germans are claiming that Allied bombing "isn't war," they have massed 30,000 guns and more than half their total fighter strength of 2,000 planes in the path of the mounting Anglo-American air striking force. Germany's whole military situation and strategy on fronts like the Russian and the Mediterranean are being affected.

German armies are losing not only the arms which the Ruhr factories now fail to produce, but they also are losing planes and guns and gun crews which try to protect the factories which no longer produce arms.

This seems to folk here as much like war as many things the Germans have done in the last three years.

Germany is known to have made a complete switch in war plans. It now is pinning its hope on fighter planes to stave off defeat. Desperately, its energies are being focused on building fighters and speeding the training of fighter pilots.

Nazis Claim New Defense

Some German claims are being made now about defenses which are called a "military sensation" and which are said to prevent American planes from getting to their target. New German fighters and new German air tactics are called invincible in radio programs which are sent out almost simultaneously with wailings that the Allied air war isn't war at all anymore.

Meanwhile, the gigantic clash in the air above Northwestern Europe steadily rises to a climax which doubtless will be the greatest air battle in all history if future World Wars are avoided.

It is no walkover for the Allied air forces, as their losses and the experience of their crews bear witness at the moment. But confidence is growing here that before the summer is gone, the United Nations will have dealt punishing blows at German fighter factories and fighter dromes besides shooting down Nazi fighters.

At present, night bombers are dropping four times the bomb load dropped in the day. Night bombing, according to reports of Washington sources, is being stepped up 45 per cent. And according to one leading British air commentator, Mr. Peter Masefield, night and day tonnages should be about equal for the best results. "We look with confidence to the Americans to do this," Mr. Masefield says

Axis Congress Of Journalists Fed Hate Diet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29—The second International Congress of Axis-Controlled Journalists now meeting in Vienna had concentrated upon condemnation of the "Jewish-dominated democracies" and Soviet Russia as responsible for the present war which threatens the fundamental basis of world civilization.

More than 350 newspapermen from 20 European countries, including neutrals like Turkey and Switzerland, are attending this Congress, according to the official German report. Outstanding among the honorary guests are Alfred Rosenberg; Knut Hamsun, Norwegian novelist, and Rost Van Tonnigen, former League of Nations Commissioner from Austria.

"This new meeting," according to the opening statement, is "intended to reveal the decisive moments of the European struggle to those who, as journalists, are both spokesmen and spiritual leaders of their peoples."

Diet of Diatribes

The cultural diet upon which they have been fed during this Vienna meeting, however, is practically confined to diatribes against the so-called world organization of Jewry and to the disruptive work they are said to be doing as leaders in the democracies. High light of the Congress has been an address by Herr Rosenberg on his time-worn theme, "World Struggle and World Revolution in Our Time."

To him the world press—outside Axis-controlled countries, of course—is "mainly representative of large international banks, mostly Jewish-controlled, and news agencies which do not aim at giving truthful information on world events but at spreading false news so as to achieve certain political effects or to direct business on the stock exchange."

As for the United States, Herr Rosenberg declared that "in hardly any country except Russia are are criminals so highly organized . . . and criminal elements have become the defense guard of the Democratic Party, mainly led and financed to an even greater extent by Jewish speculators." He says, "Britain today under Jewish leadership has now sunk so low that its leading politicians are unveiling monuments to the founders of Bolshevism and its bishops are praying for the victory of Bolshevism, which would mean the destruction of Europe."

Unsurprising Conclusion

Hence it is not surprising he concluded that "in the destructive struggle against Hollywood and Wall Street or in the East against the Soviet union, Pericles and Augustus are being defended just as much as Goethe and Beethoven."

But the most bitter speech of the Conference has been that of Knut Hamsun, well-known Norwegian novelist, who, though present, had his speech read by another Norwegian, Arnt Rishovd, Editor of the Norwegian Nazi paper Fritt Volk. Mr. Hamsun's speech was directed particularly against Britain which "has blurred and debased the minds of nations, has dulled their good sense, and has blinded them."

He concluded, "My creed is that Britain must be forced to its knees. It is not enough to vanquish the Bolsheviks and the Yankees. Britain must be conquered or there will be no peace on the earth. My opinion is based on all that I have seen of British conduct and action the world over. . . . The present war and all the misery it is bringing to the world must be laid at Britain's door."

Other speakers included Rost Van Tonnigen, speaking for the Dutch Nazis, who declared that his experience in world finance had led him to the conviction that the cunning work of destruction carried on by Jewry and the plutocracy" had to be destroyed."

This Congress, as an announcement has hitherto indicated, will end with the affirmation that the assembled journalists are fully conscious of their historic mission in the fight for the future European Continent.

Allied Favor of Giraud Stirs Democratic Doubts

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some days ago, intervention on the part of the United States and Great Britain had already preserved Gen. Henri Giraud as Commander in Chief of the French forces in North Africa. Today, the Anglo-Saxon governments appear to have addressed a stern although unofficial warning to Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Press dispatches from North Africa have it that the Fighting French leader has been informed that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Allied Commander in Chief, "will brook no interference due to French political controversies. General Eisenhower, it is pointed out, will be firmly supported by both Governments in whatever additional steps he finds necessary."

This warning, coming simultaneously with intimation from the White House that General Giraud is to go to Washington, leaves no doubt that General Giraud and not the Fighting French leader is considered as persona grata and the true representative of France in Washington and London.

On the other hand, however, General de Gaulle's enthusiastic reception in Tunis is an additional proof that he and not General Giraud is attracting the favor of the French population.

Charge of Harshness

This cleavage between the sympathies of the Allied leaders and those of the French people promise nothing good for the future of Franco - Anglo - Saxon relations. The French will certainly resent Allied intervention, and it is not the French alone who have been shocked by the harshness of Allied dealing with the Fighting French leader.

It is significant that, according to an article now published in the Antioch Review and based on conversations with European leaders in exile, "all exiled European democrats agree on one point—that the American Government has been snubbing the democrats and propitiating the reactionaries and fascists in Europe."

Yet it is by no means likely that these are the actual intentions of the Anglo-Saxon Governments. It is much more probable that lack of a clear-cut policy toward Europe and preponderance of military conceptions over political thinking have created the political confusion in North Africa which—in reaction—has roused suspicion on Allied intentions among the peoples of Europe.

Purge of Corps Delayed

Following Anglo-American intervention, the purge of the French officers corps which had been asked for by the Fighting French has at least temporarily been delayed. This delay has been explained by military reasons. The coming great operations against Southern Europe induced the Allied High Command to prevent destruction of the framework of the new French army.

However, from the political point of view the failure to oust unreliable elements from the ranks of the French army will compromise or at least complicate realization of Allied political aims and may weigh heavily at the moment of France's liberation.

From the beginning of the Allied invasion of North Africa, it had become evident that the political preparation of the campaign had been its weak spot. The military achievements of the Allies in North Africa: transportation of a large army over thousands of miles of submarine-infested ocean, destruction of the Axis African armies at relatively light cost in men and material, are likely to make the battle for Tunisia rank high among the successful campaigns of World War II.

Yet on the debit side of the North African inventory stands the continuing political mixup among the French and its repercussions on Allied relations with the French and with other European peoples who begin to look somewhat suspiciously on Allied intentions toward Europe.

Some Progress Made

As North Africa is the first European country—French North Africa for all practical purposes must be considered as a part of Europe and not of Africa—which has been liberated by Anglo-Saxon armies, their dealings with political problems on the spot was rightly or wrongly considered as the touchstone of Allied postwar planning for Europe.

Now, the balance of political developments in North Africa is by no means entirely negative. Republican law has been restored, the French administration has been liberalized and a French supreme authority has been constituted.

The European peoples, however, have been less impressed by the practical achievements of the Allies than by their deals with Admiral Jean Darlan and with other former Vichy leaders. "Darlanism" has become a slogan in Europe. The European peoples are left wondering whether the Allies have come to drive out the German conquerors only to stabilize the rule of native fascist rulers.

The French underground press is particularly preoccupied with this aspect of the situation and the papers—again and again—put emphasis on the fact that "nothing will make the French people swerve from the line of conduct which they have laid down for themselves from the beginning of their action."

It is an unpleasant fact that the occupation of North Africa and the direct contact between the French and Anglo-Saxons has not contributed to strengthen mutual good will and understanding between these nations, but to cool off their previous friendship.

Axis propaganda has endeavored to profit from the political confusion in North Africa. Dr. Joseph Goebbels' henchmen have been anxious to stir up European suspicion against the Anglo-Saxon powers. Axis radio speakers have declared that the French leaders in North Africa were nothing but American and British tools, that the fight for French unity expressed only the jealousy between Washington and London and that the Allies were decided to dispose of the French Empire, regarding only their own interests.

Clearer Definitions Sought

It is probably the Allied leaders' attitude of "winning the war first and settling political issues later" which is at the very root of the present difficulties.

Measures of military expediency have been decided on in North Africa which are likely to become a heavy mortgage on France's political future.

If, for instance, the Army purge is postponed indefinitely the strongest organized force in liberated France will be led by officers who are entirely hostile toward the aspirations of the large majority of the French population.

This fact may profoundly influence political developments in the liberated but exhausted country. Moreover, political alignments in France may well bring about similar reactions in other European countries.

Nazis Execute Bible Students Who Made Prayer for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, June 29—The Münchener Neueste Nachrichten has reported the arrest of 80 so-called Bibl Students, followers of the late Judge Joseph F. Rutherford (Jehovah's Witnesses). The newspaper characterized them as ringleaders of prayer and study groups and said they included three ministers. The arrests were made in Gestapo raids in Mannheim June 21 and 22.

Further arrests, searches, and questionings were carried out among the secret Bibelforscher (Bible Student groups) of Villingen in the Black Forest, Freiburg-im-Breisgau, and other small towns in the adjacent areas. Arrests in these smaller villages and cities were made after the Mannheim raid and on the basis of information acquired by various means from Mannheim groups, including children.

According to the German press, which carried the news on June 21 and 22 in Southern Germany, then suddenly smothered further reporting on the subject, the sectaries arrested were "very dangerous borers from within whom we believed exterminated long ago but who continue underground activity to the detriment of the German people."

Prayed for Peace

The charges against the prisoners were, among other things, that they had prayed for peace and had put Germans in the predicament of having to choose between loyalty to the Nazi regime and an earthly leader and loyalty to religion and their heavenly leader.

The National Socialist press condemned the activities of these persons in no uncertain terms. Among the headlines were "Down With Rumor Mongers With God's Word in Their Mouth"; "Pastors Are Parasites in the German Body, We Will Get Them Yet"; "False Rogues Still Boring From Within in Many Places"; "There Is No Divine Mercy—the Only Mercy Is to Fight Against These Defeatists."

The arrests seem to have been made chiefly among working folk, among whom this religious movement is most widespread. One newspaper spoke of the arrest of a smith, a butcher, a baker, a teamster, and a woodchopper, all of whom seemed earnest adherents of the sect's teachings

These simple folk seem most firm in their faith. Recently, seven of them were executed. The executions were marked by the unusual sight of the condemned men's wives begging them not to sign a renunciation of their faith which might have brought them a pardon.

German public opinion in the regions affected is very excited and sharply divided on the subject of the arrests. "Realists" and those who adhere to the regime fully approve the arrests of these people, who, they claim, are weakening Germany's fighting morale by getting little children to pray for peace and return of a father or brother. Others, chiefly those who have been hurt by the infiltration of war propaganda and politics into church life, strongly defend the martyrs and believe that their arrest is a crime and a sign of the rapid progress of Germany toward the abyss.

Various estimates are heard as to the numbers and influence of these Bibelforscher. Most Germans seem to have an idea that they are very widespread. However, since they are proscribed, there is no way of knowing whether this assumption is justified. The growth of their boldness in recent months is believed to be due to the gradual disillusionment of the German people, sinking faith in the regime, and despair caused by the war

Mushroom Growth

"They are growing up like mushrooms," is an expression frequently heard Restraint and suppression of these people formerly was the task of the Hess Bureau in Berlin, but since Rudolf Hess flew to Britain no one has been found who can begin to cope with the problem the way the National Socialists would like.

Nazi religious authorities state that the political significance of these people is null.

Recently some members of the group are said to have circulated the following statement:

Statement by Group

"There is no victor. Only God will win, not the Führer, not America, not England not Germany. Our earthly leader is leading us to misery. Ten years of militarism, 10 years of pining, 10 years of persecution, 10 years of no free thought, 10 years of strangling religious faith, our children made crude."

A pastor named Jürgensen from outside Mannheim was one of the clergymen arrested. Several times arrested in the past, National Socialists thought they had shelved him long ago, but his influence seemed none the less to have been continuing growing in recent months.

The Münchener Neueste Nachrichten some time ago printed reports of a revival of "certain fanatics who, seeing visions, are interpreting them against war, against the National Socialist Party, against the SS, calling on the German people to repentance, warning them of impending doom and punishment. On the wall of the church a placard read 'War smells of blood and wealth but not of faith.' This underground religious movement seems to prevail more among elder folk than among youth, but as one put it 'today the elder people have more influence on youth than vice versa.'"

Rubber Life Rafts Get 'Real War' Test

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Army and Navy personnel were deliberately cast adrift on rubber lift rafts off Cape Fear, N. C., within the past week, the Navy reports in order to test new ideas in life-saving equipment under conditions approaching those of actual war.

Six men participated in the "proving - ground" experiments, with their own safety guaranteed only by a Coast Guard picket boat which stood by in case of emergency

The trials were conducted by the Army Air Transport Command.

Kreuger Urges a Test Of New Antistrike Law

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP) — Maynard Krueger, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, June 26 expressed belief the new Connolly-Smith Antistrike Law was unconstitutional and urged "the workers of America" to bring about a Supreme Court test of its validity.

Such a test is necessary, Mr. Krueger said, "to prevent America's liberties from being sold down the river."

Mr. Krueger said he thought the antistrike law contradicted the 13th amendment to the Federal Constitution which forbids involuntary serviture.

Missing Flier Awarded Congressional Medal

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Harold W. Bauer, Marine air hero who is listed as missing in action in the Solomon Islands area, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for extraordinary achievement in battling the Japanese.

On one occasion, the Squadron Commander engaged an entire squadron of enemy planes singlehanded and destroyed four of them before he was forced down by lack of fuel. Another time he down four Japanese planes and damaged a fifth.

Russian Guerrillas' Toll Against Axis

By the Associated Press

London, June 29

Russian guerrillas have killed more than 300,000 Axis troops, including 30 Generals, in the two years of war, Lieut. Gen. Ponamarenko, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, said last night on the Moscow Radio. The Soviet monitor recorded the broadcast.

U. S. Air Force Ready

A UNITED STATES A. A. F. BASE IN BRITAIN, June 29 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Henry F. Miller, head of the United States Army's Eighth Air Force Service Command, declared yesterday that "we are definitely set for a great new flow of planes to this theater for the increased offensive against Germany."

"We have plenty of bombs, including 4,000 pounders," General Miller said in a press conference after he bestowed on four officers and one enlisted man the first awards for valor ever presented members of the Eighth Air Force Service Command, whose job is to keep the Air Force fighting.

"Our supplies are more than adequate.

"And we are ready to meet demands for a step-up by 45 per cent of the bomb load on Germany if called for."

This was a reference to reports from Washington that the United Nations were planning a 45 per cent increase in the tonnage for the offensive by the end of July.

Argentine to Continue Co-operation Policy

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Argentine representatives on the Inter-American Defense Board have been instructed by the New Ramirez Government to continue Argetina's "participation and co-operation."

The Argentine Embassy said June 27 that the instructions were brought here by Lieut. Col. Carlos Wirth, of the Argentine Army, who left June 28 for Buenos Aires.

It was not disclosed whether Colonel Wirth brought any word touching on the possibility of seeking Lend-Lease aid for Argentina.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Good Dressing Simple, Girls Are Told

By Jane Ashman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Two hundred Government girls will be giving their appearance more intelligent attention from now on. They have learned during a 12-weeks' course enough practical and pertinent pointers to add a good measure of success even to girls whose only time to shop is a crowded Thursday evening, and whose very dresses might often seem trimmed with Government red tape.

The lessons on what to wear and how to wear it were planned by Marshall Adams, whose background in the fashion and public-speaking fields brought her requests from employee counselors in Government offices to start such a school. After some months, she did, with 12 girls and plenty of problems—how to be happy though harried; how to look like a million dollars on $1,440, for instance.

The problems rapidly diminished before the counsel of such authorities as Sally Victor on hats; Elizabeth Penrose, former Editor-in-Chief of British Vogue, and now with Glamour Magazine, on the broad subject of glamour; Mrs. Hugh Butler, public-speaking coach of many congressional wives, on platform poise and diction: Mala Rubinstein on make-up, one of the Ogilvie Sisters on care of the hair; and to wind up the series, Elsa Schiaparelli, noted designer, on dress.

Small Classes

As problems diminished, the number of girls soon increased to 200 and there would have been hundreds more had not Miss Adams been determined to keep the class small so that members could receive individual attention.

Miss Adams (who is Mrs. John Gensemer and who took time out during this busy year to have a baby) solves her own problems in an original manner. She and her architect husband have surmounted Washington's super-problem of housing by living on a yacht moored to a wharf in the Potomac River.

But back to apparel and appearance.

"You can be either well or badly dressed, however rich or poor you may be," declared Elizabeth Penrose.

Inappropriateness of dress was one of the faults she pointed out; another was sloppiness; and a third overdressing. She said that many women made the mistake of wearing clothes that were too fussy, or of cluttering up a perfectly good simple dress with too many and too dinky little accessories. Like all other fashion experts, she stressed the virtue of simplicity. "It's the watchword of the woman whose clothes are truly distinguished."

Among her "Don'ts" on clothes, Elizabeth Penrose listed the tendency toward quantity rather than quality. "Build a wardrobe as you would furnish a house—one really good piece at a time," she advised. Most wardrobes, she said, were planned thoughtlessly, not as a unit, but hit or miss—and most of the clothes in them tended to fit badly, with skirts that were generally too short.

Calf-Length Skirts

Miss Penrose's guide to skirt length was that point on the leg where the calf begins to bulge. No matter how short "they" are wearing their skirts, this is the most graceful length, she said, for all of us.

The "Glamour Editor's" advice on how to acquire the knowledge that would build a good wardrobe can be boiled down to a few simple rules. First, study clothes in the right places—in a reliable fashion magazine, in the advertisements of good stores, or in the stores themselves.

She cautioned that movies were not among the right places, although she admitted that a few Hollywood actresses did know clothes and wear them well, notably Rosalind Russell and Irene Dunne, and for one whose age is about that of many Government girls—Susan Peters. Miss Penrose advised her audience to notice the costume Susan wears in a scene from "Random Harvest" where she is all dressed up for luncheon with Ronald Colman. "That's the way you should try to look your most glamorous—young, but smart."

Her second rule for dressing well was: Learn to look at yourself considering only line and silhouette, in your face and figure. You will discover that there are only certain kinds of clothes you can wear, and you'll save yourself a good deal of time and money by not buying the wrong kind," she said. "For instance, if you're short and square, you'll see that you can't wear dirndl styles."

The third way of acquiring clothes knowledge, she advised, was: Go for advice to a person of taste whose judgment you respect.

"Why so many hatless girls in Washington?" asked Sally Victor in her lecture. "Girls here don't wear hats for any reason—or occasion. Perhaps they don't know that a hat can do or say anything for them. No-hat generally means a casual person—one who takes her work in the same vein," she added.

"Know the contour of your particular face," she advised. The ideal hat should make a perfect oval frame for your face. More than one hat isn't necessary, for you should be able to dress or undress it for the occasion—if it is basically the right color and silhouette.

All-Day Costumes

Looking like a fashion sketch of one of her own original designs, Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli gave the "valedictory" address at the final session of the school. She wore black, of course—the "good little black dress" that the Paris couturiers always used to recommend as the backbone of every wardrobe. To her admiring audience, Mme. Schiaparelli admitted that the dress she wore was several years old—that the turban on her head, printed in squares of beige and shocking pink, was a kerchief she just happened to have in her handbag. "I left New York in such a hurry, I forgot to wear a hat."

The rest of her talk was just that informal. She refused to stand on the stage, but leaned against it instead, chatting with the girls and answering their questions.

She pointed out that the Government girl must wear something when she leaves home in the morning that will look right in the office and yet carry her on through her date in the evening. "Wear something pleasant and right—a plain color, or a small print. A simple dress—not remarkable in any way—so people won't remember it. Then take with you some interesting accessory to dress it up for evening."

Simplicity—the watchword of Schiaparelli designs—was the word that punctuated her talk. "All my dresses are more or less the same—simple, plain." And her forecast for fall: a great wind of simplicity. "We are finding how little we need—like the Chinese. They make a dress from two yards of material. Did you see the pictures of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek? Beautifully dressed. Very simple."

For the three pairs of shoes a year allowed by our ration, Mme. Schiaparelli recommends one pair of oxfords, one of sandals, and one of pumps. She herself was wearing black suede pumps — perfectly plain. For the rest of a Government girl's wardrobe, she suggests a good suit as first choice. Then next, one good topcoat—"and many blouses, so you always look and feel fresh."

She advises that a wardrobe be built slowly, of good, long-lasting and (here's that word again) simple things. In addition to the suit and topcoat, it might include —eventually—one lighter suit, one dark dress, two print dresses for summer, one summer evening dress, one winter evening dress, and one dinner dress. She failed to mention the little cotton suits that are practically a uniform for Washington offices in summer, but the Government girls are not likely to overlook those. And—with an average of 10 girls to a boarding-house laundry — they're bound to be "simple."

Harris & Ewing

Elsa Schiaparelli pauses after an informal lecture before a class of Government girls to answer questions. With her are (left to right) Mrs. Claude Pepper, wife of Senator Pepper of Florida; Marshall Adams (Mrs. John Gensemer), and Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, who is a member of the Social Security Board.

Mothers of Waacs Organize To Aid Service Daughters

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Last March, when Mrs. Walter B. Cartwright of Pittsburgh, Pa., heard a letter read at a club meeting, asking help in furnishing a recreation room at a WAAC training center, she realized, for the first time, that there were other girls in the service besides her own daughter. She was regretfully aware that she had never done anything for any but her own and that she had made no effort to get in touch with any other Waacs' mothers.

She went home, called the WAAC recruiting office, got the names of a group of other mothers and, in no time, called them together to make plans for a WAAC Mothers' Association. "Very timidly," she said, "we sent out letters to 270 women who had daughters in the service, inviting them to a meeting, not knowing whether we would have 10 or 100. We had 200—all enthusiastic and eager to help the WAAC cause!

"Organization was easy with those women," recalled Mrs. Cartwright, who is now president of the national organization. "Everyone wanted to work. We elected officers, adopted a constitution, obtained a charter, and, before the month was over, had a request for another chapter. Now we are receiving requests from all over the United States for new chapters."

Mrs. Cartwright presented the aims of the association by quoting from its simple constitution: "The WAAC Mothers' Association shall have for its object the promotion of the welfare of the personnel of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at home, at camp, and wherever they may be serving." The constitution further provides that the association shall be completely nonpartisan in its functions and policies. "No person otherwise eligible for membership shall be barred from membership because of race, creed, or political belief unless such belief is contrary to the principles of the Constitution and Government of the United States of America," it reads.

The dues are $1 a year and meetings are held monthly. "The meetings are a joy," declared Mrs. Cartwright. "We are all so eager to exchange bits of news about our own daughters with other mothers, to talk of the good work they are doing in this fight for freedom, and to show the latest snapshots. We believe it all helps civilian morale."

Plan Local Projects

They also aid in recruiting, visit other mothers who are lonely, and have an advisory committee, ready at all times to give aid and comfort to local girls or other Waacs serving in their area in any emergency situation. Each chapter works out its own local projects to fit local needs.

The organization is directly sponsored by the Army, and Director Oveta Culp Hobby was present as guest of honor at the installation of officers.

At the last meeting of the Pittsburgh chapter, because of recent injustices to the WAAC, the mothers adopted as their motto a verse from the Bible, Philippians 4:8, "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. . . ."

"We believe," said Mrs. Cartwright, "that as good mothers our insistence on belief in 'things of good report' and our refusal to repeat ugly rumors can do much to quell them."

Choose Novel Emblem

In choosing the insigne of the Mothers' Association, Mrs. Cartwright did some research in mythology and selected as their emblem the head of Metis, mother of Pallas Athene, whose head forms the WAAC insigne.

"Metis was a very obscure goddess; how nice for mothers," said Mrs. Cartwright. "She symbolizes prudence—again a good thought. After Zeus married her and she was to bear a child, Zeus became fearful that she would have a son who would usurp his power, so he swallowed Metis. When Pallas Athene was born, she was full-grown and clad in shining armor from the head of Zeus.

"Pallas Athene in the WAAC insigne looks always one way—to the right. She is too fearless to look back. In the WAAC Mothers' pin, Metis too looks only one way —to the left, because she looks only toward her famous daughter. I think it's a nice story, don't you?" she asked.

"We are earnest in our desire to be of service to the Women's Army," she said, "and feel that by being good mothers, we can do our small part in the country's effort to win this war for justice and freedom for all people."

Editor's Note: This is the second of four articles related to the WAAC. The third, July 2, will tell of the Fourth Training Center at Fort Devens.

Bridgeport Knows How to Pack a Lunch Box

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the constantly increasing numbers of women daily being added to the "American Army in Aprons," homemakers all over the country who are now packing not one but several family wartime lunch boxes, the gigantic problem of providing rationed foods which will include variety and interest as well as balanced nourishment, is one with which they are continually faced.

For the first time, many colleges are adding special nutrition courses in helpful ways to plan and, pack lunches for our defense workers.

In Bridgeport, Conn., lunch-box menus have become a community project. Now known as the "Bridgeport Plan," the idea first originated with Ronald A. Maloney, Sales Manager of the Bridgeport Gas Company, in collaboration with Miss Betty Stafford, the company's Home Service Director.

Almost all civic organizations volunteered to help; newspapers, churches, physicians, department stores and war plants too have done their part.

Contents Studied

The first step was the printing of a folder called "Pack a Lunch a Man Can Work On," compiled after 75 women volunteers had made a door-to-door survey, calling at over 800 Bridgeport homes, checking on lunch-box menus; jotting down "mistakes" and noting new ideas. Then 25 additional volunteers were trained as lecturers and lunch-box demonstrators; and free training classes opened under sponsorship of the Civilian Defense Council. Some 2,000 lunch packers attended these classes in two months alone; and, in addition, lectures were given for Connecticut women's clubs and societies.

By actual demonstration, women were shown lunch boxes well packed with wholesome food, and were shown also how much food a man requires who works 12 hours a day (or night), why ventilated metal boxes are better "carriers" than paper bags, how liquid desserts may safely be packed in tightly-covered paper containers. And, in addition to the newest nutritional ideas, were also reminded of the goodness of old-fashioned hearty stews and casseroles as thermos-jug favorites.

Another clever feature also was the appointment of "Kitchen Soldiers" from among students who pack two or more daily lunches. Local newspapers printed the "Soldier-for-the-week's" lunch-box menus, special recipes and time or money-saving ideas.

Variety Considered

First in the list of "musts" is: Plan the day before. Buy or cook enough food for your dinner so there'll be some left over for the lunch box.

Second: Have all food and equipment conveniently stored in one place so the lunch can be packed quickly.

Third: Wrap all dry food in wax paper. Pack puddings and salads in paper containers with lids. Include paper "hot-drink" cups for hot dishes.

Fourth: Put into the lunch box every day: Milk—In food or drink. Bread—Whole wheat or enriched, in sandwiches, puddings, or meat loaves. Meat or cheese or eggs or fish—In sandwich fillings, salads, or hearty main dishes. Fruit—At least one, plain or in salads or puddings. Vegetables—At least one, in sandwich fillings, salads, or in hearty main dishes.

Fifth: Clean and air the lunch box and vacuum bottle every night.

Special emphasis is given in this list to the daily inclusion of milk, plain or flavored or as a milk soup or dessert (when cheese is also included in the lunch); and emphasized also is the addition of meat, sliced, or as an occasional cold chop or meat loaf sandwich, or as a casserole or easy-to-carry creamed dish.

Do not forget also to include occasionally a luscious homemade soup (welcome addition to rationed cans); cream of corn, potato, potato and spinach, green pea, bean, tomato, mushroom, onion, celery, watercress, cauliflower—even clam and fish chowders.

Quick Snacks Included

For those workers who have but 15 minutes for lunch, between-meals snacks are another most important "must" for the lunch-box packer to remember. Besides celery and carrot curls, try adding a few green pepper strips (Italian favorite) and turnip or rutabaga straws, packed in a sandwich envelope with a tiny piece of cloth soaked in ice water, squeezed out and tucked inside the envelope to keep them crisp and fresh. And do not forget a between-meals thermos, filled with tomato or fruit juices, milk shakes, or chilled frosty drinks, weather permitting.

Prune pulp is an excellent substitute for jelly in a sweet sandwhich as are chopped nuts, figs or dates. As meat stretchers, try combining ground veal with chopped carrots and celery; chopped beef and cabbage; ground cooked liver, celery and relish (Polish specialty); liver and bacon; ground corned beef and American cheese moistened with prepared mustard; chopped chicken and tongue; chicken liver and hard-cooked egg; ham and egg; ham loaf with mustard sauce; scrambled eggs with green pepper; baked beans mashed with chili sauce; cheese and onion; even an occasional cod-fish cake will help to give variety.

Varying lunch-box menus with wholesome home-made desserts (as much as is possible) is also an important "must" to remember. Try stuffing baked apples with raisins, dates, figs or nuts. Some days, pack a container of apple brown betty, apple scallop, apple tapioca or baked apple gingerbread. Cup custards, too, are both practical and delicious, as is one Bridgeport homemaker's idea of pouring hot chocolate pudding into individual, easy-to-carry, cups, and chilling it overnight in the refrigerator. Apricot or chocolate bread pudding, tapioca cream, prune whip, Bavarian cream, butterscotch tapioca, blueberry pudding, creamy rice pudding, cold cabinet pudding, fig, peach or Indian pudding, rhubarb tapioca, rice with fruit, stewed or stuffed prunes, spice pudding; even strawberry shortcake—the list of economical desserts is practically endless once one has learned how to cook them quickly and pack safely.

One solution for lunch-box budgets is learning how to bake desserts which can be included in the oven when in use for family meals. A dollar bill now shrinks infinitesimally when "bought pastry" has daily to be added to two "he-man" lunches. Try including a few home-baked cookies.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Housekeeping Made Easy, More than 2,000 Shortcuts for Daily Household Problems, by Linda Marvin (The Vanguard Press. $1.98).

The very notion that anyone would need 2,000 shortcuts for meeting daily household problems is a bit alarming, but if there actually are that many household crises, it's nice to know you can find the answer on page eleventy-eleven! All you have to do is turn to the index. Seriously, the author has covered almost everything, even including a chapter on medicine and one on beauty methods, which might be classed as extra-curricular subjects for a book about easier housekeeping. You can skip whatever recommendations you don't consider useful to you, and still have left out of the 2,000 shortcuts a generous supply of really helpful tricks to shorten routine tasks.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements, A Study Outline by Sara A. Whitehurst, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

In this handbook, Mrs. Whitehurst briefly presents facts concerning trade agreements between the United States and various countries. The material is based on statistics obtained from the United States Department of State and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It offers a basis for round table discussions, forums and individual study. And don't think it doesn't take study to absorb the import of these facts and figures!

Simplified Home Sewing, by Helen Hall (Prentice-Hall, Inc. $2.75).

Marginal headings and more than 600 explanatory diagrams make this as clear-cut and instructive as a textbook. The beginner can test her grasp of the material by answering the questions at the end of each chapter, before actually getting to work. If books as encouraging as this continue to make sewing sound that easy, we'll have a needle in our hands before we know it—and will that be a surprise!

Down-on-the-Farm Cook Book, by Helen Worth (Greenberg. $2.50).

The "receipts" in this book call for good, solid fare. Even the names have flavor! Wouldn't you just like to taste Jim Boardman's Barbecued Steak, Crybaby Cookies, Half-Pay Pudding, Riz Biscuits—or how about trying Hupple Pupple (eggs scrambled with fried potatoes), Miz Heavy Trook's Receipt for Chess Pie, or Ladies Aid Chicken King? As in many cook books, the chapter on beverages includes several that are "hard," but this chapter covers only five pages, out of 304. Not only receipts, but sound instruction on cooking methods, will be found here, interspersed with spicy comments by Aunt Sleide, whom we'd like to know better.

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Regional Postwar Programs Based on Free Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 29—Ten thousand practical plans to provide returning servicemen with profitable jobs and America with postwar prosperity in a free-enterprise economy, rather than one government-imposed master plan, were called for by Wilfred Sykes, Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers Postwar Committee, at the first of its regional conferences on postwar planning. And this southern Ohio Conference here on June 21 set about to evolve these individual plans within industrial plants and communities. Similar meetings will follow within the next few months at strategic locations throughout the nation.

Top-notch business leaders from this section gathered here at the call of the Ohio Manufacturers Association, the Industrial Association of Cincinnati and the Employers Association of Portsmouth, Ohio, co-operating with the National Association of Manufacturers, and took home the task of making postwar plans for their own particular businesses. No detailed specifications for a standard plan were worked out. As several participants put it, systematic thinking was begun through an open discussion of the problems that confronted 75 great industries in this area, and the warning note was sounded for business leaders to awaken to do their bit to save free enterprise.

"We urge that each company plan now for what it will do after hostilities cease—what old products and what new products it will make, how it will sell its products and how many jobs it will provide," declared Mr. Sykes.

One Single Plan Opposed

"Ten thousand efforts of enterprisers, growing from the bottom and executed enthusiastically by those who initiated them will more securely permit postwar prosperity than one big master plan for everybody. With ten thousand individual plans, the errors of human judgment will be distributed. With one master plan however, if it is wrong, we all suffer. Government capacity to do the right thing at the right time is questionable. Decision is made by too few."

Speaking for the preservation of free enterprise, Mr. Sykes pointed to the great strides of progress for which the capitalistic system was wholly responsible. Mistakes were made, he admitted, but they were due to weakness of individuals rather than of the system.

"I think the modern industrial society must be a free competitive society for the greatest good of mankind not because we manufacturers like that system but because it actually works that way. If official Government assurance cannot be had for free enterprise then both major political parties should be asked to proclaim it in it in next year's election. They should be asked to take a stand for or against."

Period of Expansion

Peace will bring rich opportunities for enterprise, in the opinion of William P. O'Neil, President of the General Tire & Rubber Co., and Vice-Chairman of the N. A. M. postwar committee. It will be a period of the greatest expansion in independent merchandising in the history of the country, and will bring opportunities for the men returning from the war to build an independent business of their own greater than ever known, in Mr. O'Neil's opinion.

Mr. O'Neil then pointed to the remarkable scientific and industrial developments evolved up to the present, both in peace and to meet the emergency of war—new plastics, new materials, new machines and new methods—all of which will go to make peacetime prosperity if properly used.

"With the ending of war, all the great wartime development will be channeled into peacetime pursuits," Mr. O'Neil declared. "The great advances of war chemistry and war engineering will be turned to building a new America. It will be an America with new horizons of living. It will be an America of free enterprise for a free people—the freedom we are fighting for."

Col. Willard Chevalier, Publisher of Business Week, asserted that if the same effort and the same will to co-operate and subjugate selfish gains that have been displayed generally within and among the Allies to win this war be displayed to win the peace, a prosperous and enduring peace is assured.

"Peace does not come by wanting it alone," warned Colonel Chevalier. "We must be ready and willing to make the necessary investment to insure it. There will have to be a revision in our concepts of such things as protective tariffs, foreign policy, trade balances and national sufficiency.

"The victor nations will have to work together for the good of all. They must aid and work jointly to bring increased productivity to devastated countries. They must share in the cost of reconstruction and come to the same unanimity of purpose in planning peace as they did in planning for war."

Army Air Forces Technicians Keeping Up With Their Faiths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOLLWOOD FIELD, N. C., June 29—Flying technicians of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command are keeping up their religion, judging by records that show more than 350,000 soldiers attending 3,800 religious services at posts throughout the Country. There are 233 chaplains to conduct services and minister to the men's spiritual needs.

The figures are cited as proof that this largest command in the Air Forces, operating the world's largest educational system, is not neglecting the spiritual lives of the men who are training to be ground and air combat crew members on all the world's battle-fronts. It is proof, too, that the men themselves, toiling long hours on strenuous schedules designed to produce technicians who can defend Air Forces equipment as well as service it, have not, for the most part, forgotten their prayers or drifted away from their religious faiths.

These statistics are perhaps the most interesting and significant of all the data contained in the monthly reports from the Technical Training Command's chaplains. But they are by no means the most colorful nor do they portray the human side of the religious activity of the men whose motto is "Sustineo Alas"—"I Sustain the Wings."

These men, who work day after day over motors and instruments, propellers and parachutes, radio and meteorological instruments, machine guns and bomb sights, aerial cameras and superchargers, are preparing to keep faith with their country without losing faith in God.

Of the 233 chaplains, 168 represent 14 Protestant denominations, 47 are Roman Catholics, and 18 look after the welfare of the Jewish soldiers.

Although there seems to be no lack of a desire for religious contacts among the hundreds of thousands of Technical Training Command students, the chaplains must be resourceful and exercise considerable ingenuity to provide their services whenever they can and in a variety of forms.

But all is not rugged or makeshift. Most of the larger stations like Scott Field, Ill.; Chanute Field, Ill.; Keesler Field, Miss.; Sheppard Field, Texas; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and others, have adequate facilities for religious services. Reports show that churches, religious organizations, and private individuals donate an amazing quantity of church accessories and literature.

Mrs. Turner's Tact Oils Wheels

By Janet R. Keith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oils and fats take on a new importance in wartime. We suddenly realize that without them the wheels of industry would stop turning, and we would have no soap, no shortening, no cosmetics, no glue, no paints and varnishes. That is why it is especially interesting that Canada's Oils and Fats Administrator — the person responsible for every ounce of oil and fat that comes in or goes out of the country—is a woman.

She is Mrs. Phyllis Gregory Turner, the first woman in Canadian history ever to become a full-fledged government administrator. There's no doubt that she's well qualified for the job, for she is an economist who has studied at universities in four different countries. Yet, to the never-ending amazement of the executives and industrialists who consult her in her Ottawa office, she looks young enough and beautiful enough to be a photographer's model.

Her "No" Is Pleasant

There is a favorite story in Ottawa about the factory owner who mistakenly walked into Mrs. Turner's office, instead of into her reception room. Seeing the tall blue-eyed brunette behind the desk, he assumed the manner he reserved for good-looking secretaries and said:

"I have an appointment to see Mr. Turner, the Oils and Fats Administrator."

"I am the Administrator . . . Phyllis Turner," was the smiling reply. "And you must be Mr. Johnson of Toronto who wrote me about getting more glycerin for your factory. I'm very sorry, but my answer must be 'No.'"

Half an hour later Mr. Johnson left the office, trying to recover from the threefold shock of discovering that Mr. Turner was Mrs. Turner, that he couldn't have the glycerin he wanted, and that for some strange reason he wasn't a bit annoyed about it.

Mrs. Turner has frequent need for her famous tact and charm, for her job is a difficult and exacting one. As the global war cuts down Canada's sources of vegetable oils, she must ration available supplies more carefully than ever among war industries, the armed forces, and civilian users. She must cut down the proportion of vegetable oil used in shortening, and make sure that the resultant "blended" shortening is a satisfactory product. She must reduce the number of oils used in paint manufacture, and give Canadian women fewer shades of lipstick and rouge to choose from. Eventually she may have to eliminate some types of cosmetics altogether.

Keeps Four Secretaries Busy

And of course she keeps in constant touch with Washington, for the fat and oil problems of Canada and the United States are closely allied. It's no wonder she keeps four secretaries busy 10 and 12 hours a day!

As an administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board she must attend many important board and committee meetings.

"I really can't say," she told her interviewer, with a twinkle in her eye, "whether the presence of a woman administrator has any effect on the procedure at these meetings. You see, I've never been at a meeting that was all men."

In spite of being one of the busiest people in Canada, Mrs. Turner makes a point of getting outdoors often to have fun with her 12-year-old son and 10-year-old daughter. She runs her household as smoothly as her government department, and even finds time to do the odd bit of cooking and repair the children's clothes.

Canadian men are willing to take orders from Phyllis Turner because she's reasonable, tactful, and always knows what she's talking about. Canadian women are glad to obey her because they feel she understands completely the woman's point of view. Canada is very proud of her able and beautiful woman administrator.

Volunteer Port Security Units To Serve San Francisco Bay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—After about Sept. 1 when a San Franciscan sees a man dash into a house in civilian dress and come racing out again shortly in a Navy uniform (or vice versa), it will not be a case to report to the F. B. I. Instead the man, or officer, will merely be changing from his workaday job to his position as a member of the Volunteer Port Security Force of the United States Coast Guard.

Two regiments of VPSF, one on the San Francisco side of the Bay and another on the Oakland-Berkeley-Alameda-Richmond side, are now being organized. Something like 3,000 men and 300 women will be enlisted in the two units, for the duration.

The main object of the Port Security Force is to release young and able-bodied Coast Guardsmen for sea or overseas duty. As the war proceeds, it is expected, every major port of the United States will have its volunteer force.

When the San Francisco regiment is fully manned and operating, according to Capt. Philip F. Roach, District Coast Guard Officer for the 12th Naval District, enough young Guardsmen will be freed from shore and port duty to man three combatant vessels. And "combatant" means just that for the Coast Guard in these days. They have been in the thick of some of the greatest battles of this war.

In figures, the 2,000 expected enlistees in San Francisco will free for other duty about 500 young and active Coast Guardsmen, or one fulltime guardsman for each four VPSF enlistees. The ratio of four to one is brought about through the fact that the Volunteers will be asked to serve only 12 hours a week. They will be expected to maintain full production at whatever their regular civilian tasks may be, and to give the Coast Guard the 12 hours "on the side." They will receive no pay whatsoever.

Lack of pay has no bearing on the effectiveness of the men and women of the VPSF in other port cities where units are operating, says Capt. Arnaud C. Marts, President of Bucknell University who is chief of the nation's new security unit. Instead, members regard their work as a patriotic service, having a direct bearing on combat, and they wear their Coast Guard uniforms proudly and serve well, he says. Units are now functioning in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Duluth, Minn.

The major task of the VPSF is the guarding of piers and docks, its main responsibility the security of the water front, where ships and cargoes are constantly assembled to go to the various war fronts.

Only men and women whose years make them ineligible to serve in one of the combatant services or their auxiliaries are eligible for service in the VPSF.

"The service gives the older men and women an opportunity to feel that they are serving almost on the fighting fronts," says Captain Marts.

N. E. A. Session Surveys Schools' Wartime Needs

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29—American teachers need to be better organized if they would save their profession and the schools from the ravages of wartime problems too great to overcome individually.

This was the stated conviction of every speaker in one of the major business meetings of the representative assembly of the National Education Association, which is holding an intensive three-day policy-forming conference here. The delegates, themselves leaders in their state associations, were urged to strengthen the public schools of America through strengthening their association back home.

Since it is a day "when only the voice of organized groups is heard and translated into action, how much attention will be paid to a profession as loosely organized as are American teachers?" it was asked. The National Education Association, largest teacher organization in the United States, enrolls after nearly 50 years one teacher in five, it was brought out.

Great Purpose to Achieve

Vigorous in his call for strength and action through better national organization was Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers College, Columbia University.

"It is not enough that each of us seek in his individual capacity to do his utmost. We must be banded together, a great group of men and women, with a great purpose to achieve," he declared.

Factors demanding united effort are the conditions underlying the growing teacher shortage, which has already weakened staffs and closed thousands of schools. Chief among these Dr. Strayer listed the "meager salaries" on which teachers are, he said, "unable to maintain themselves." Due to this cause the drift away from the teaching profession continues at "a dangerous rate."

Only through the voice of organization will the plight of the hundreds of thousands of boys and girls in regions too poor to maintain schools or to provide properly staffed schools be heard, he continued, declaring: "We must fight to establish a school system in which no one shall be denied his birthright by virtue of the poverty of the area in which he may have been born."

Reminding the delegates that it was the work of the organized teachers banded into the N. E. A. during the years following World War I that steadily improved the status of teachers, reorganized the curriculums in terms of the needs of children and youth, and helped the public to understand the significance of education in a democracy, Dr. Strayer emphasized that the need yet had never been so great as now.

"We must see to it that the resources are available which will make possible in every classroom regardless of the competing demands for manpower," he said, "a skillful and qualified teacher—one who can instruct, counsel, guide and inspire. Never were we confronted with a more terrifying situation with regard to juvenile delinquency.

"The records show an increase of 40 per cent in delinquency among boys and girls in some communities since the beginning of the war." Parents, he said, are so fully occupied outside the home that the demand upon teachers and schools has reached emergency proportions and he declared further that "we must not fail."

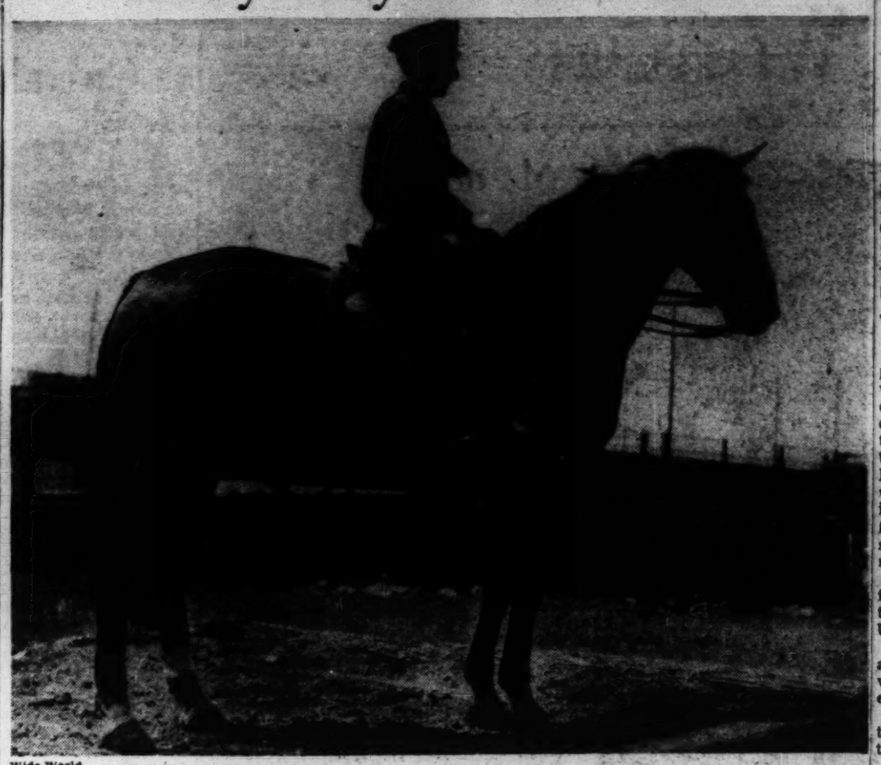
Role of Education in Peace

A final urgent problem in education demanding the organized voice of teachers Dr. Strayer cited as that of the role of education in building an enduring peace. Only through strong representative and enlightened teacher organization can educators win the recognition that will give them a proper seat at the peace table and an opportunity to carry forward a plan of "postwar educational reconstruction."

Dr. Strayer, who served during World War I as chairman of the N. E. A. Commission on the Emergency in Education, is now serving as chairman of an emergency war and peace fund set up and being raised by the teaching profession to help finance the tackling of problems such as have been listed, including those relating to postwar education.

He is also a member of the Educational Policies Commission, which has recently issued a report titled "Education and the People's Peace." This report is being studied on both sides of the Atlantic jointly with the report on "Education and United Nations" recently issued by a commission of distinguished educators in Britain.

Greeley Ready to Preserve Order



Wide World

New York City Police Horse Awaits Directions

Sleek-looking, trained and ready to be sent out as a mount for a New York City patrolman, Greeley poses with Patrolman Oran Weeks. Photograph was taken at Long Island City, N. Y.

Roosevelt Urged to Uproot Causes of Recent Race Riots

Continued from Page 1

lions of dollars. They caused serious losses to our production program [with 1,250,000 man hours lost in two days in Detroit alone] dealt a terrible blow to the morale of the American people, and provided the Axis with propaganda material which they have already put to deadly use.

"These facts speak for themselves. If we suffered such disasters on the military front, the American people would insist upon new strategy and drastic action. In this total war, defeats on the home front are equally far-reaching.

"Under these circumstances, it is imperative that our Commander in Chief take immediate steps to uproot the causes of the present crisis and to restore the unity of the American people."

These 14 organizations contended that the failure of the Justice Department to exercise its powers has contributed materially to the recent violence.

Inaction Called Factor

"By its inaction," they said, "it has encouraged the seditionist forces primarily responsible for creating the tensions which stimulated the riots to gather their strength over a considerable period of time.

In spport of this contention, they point out the following:

"Although organizations, like the Klan; publications like the Cross and Flag, and numerous individuals were named months ago in Federal indictments for sedition, they have not been brought to trial and thus have been encouraged to continue their seditionist activity in Detroit and other riot areas;

"Although three members of the National Workers League were indicted for conspiracy to bring about a race riot in the Sojourner Truth Housing Project in Detroit, they have not been brought to trial. Members of this organization, which was named in a Federal grand jury indictment for sedition, have thus been encouraged to continue their activities;

"Although the seditionist activities of Gerald L. K. Smith have been continuously brought to the attention of the Department of Justice, he has not been prosecuted. Thus, he has been encouraged to continue his seditionist activity;

"Although comprehensive documentation of the seditionist activties of Charles Coughlan has been brought to the attention of the Department of Justice, he has not been prosecuted;

"Although in at least one instance the War Department has requested the Department of Justice to prosecute a civilian police officer who killed a Negro military policeman, the Department of Justice has refused to act in this case. This inaction on the part of the Department of Justice has encouraged the continuance of civilian violence against Negro members of the armed forces.

"Although comprehensive proof of violation of Federal civil-rights statutes by police officials during the Los Angeles riot has been brought to the attention of the Department of Justice, and similar evidence is abundantly available in Detroit, the Department of Justice has failed to prosecute any police officials."

Six Requests

For the foregoing reasons the Justice Department was asked to:

1. Immediately summon Federal grand juries to the end that those persons responsible for the riots be apprehended and punished;

2. Bring the 33 indicted for sedition, and organizations and publications named in the sedition indictment, to trial;

3. Bring the three members of the National Workers League indicted for conspiracy to bring about a race riot in the Sojourner Truth Housing Project in Detroit to trial;

4. Indict and prosecute Gerald L. K. Smith;

5. Investigate and prosecute all civilian police officials guilty of violence against Negro soldiers;

6. Prosecute police officials guilty of violating Federal civil-rights statutes because of their participation in the race riots.

In their appeal to the President, the organizations hoped that he would warn "against yielding to provocateurs who are attempting to use differences of opinion with reference to new situations and relationships incidental to the war program as a means of intensifying prejudices and goading them into acts of violence.

They asked that the President make clear that the uniform of the United States must at all times be respected, and that throughout the United States, adequate protection must be given to all members of the armed forces against physical violence and unequal treatment.

Fundamental to its program, the organizations said, is the inauguration by the Government of an intensive, continuing campaign of public education in friendly relationships of mutual respect between members of majority and minority groups.

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United States Lags In Juvenile Control

By the Associated Press

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 29

Other nations, particularly England, are far ahead of America in controlling juvenile delinquency, Dr. William Healy of Boston, a director of the Judge Baker Foundation, told delegates to an Institute of Youth Guidance.

Davis Resigns As Food Chief After Dispute

Continued from Page 1

Food Administrator these powers has been reported favorably by the House Agriculture Committee, but President Roosevelt has described it as a red herring to take the nation's attention away from food prices.

Indicative of the strain that developed between Mr. Davis and his chief at the end was the President's flat refusals of two Davis' proposals: (1) to stay on the job until mid-July to round out the 1944 food production program; and (2), to have a talk with the President about policy.

No Say on Policy

Mr. Davis frankly told reporters that he had been "bothered by lack of opportunity to get at the nerve center where policy is made."

Policy regarding food production and distribution is today divided among at least eight agencies, including the War Food Administration, the Office of Economic Stabilization, Office of War Mobilization, Office of Price Administration, War Manpower Commission, the Petroleum Administration for War, the War Production Board, and the Department of Agriculture.

The President in his letter to Mr. Davis defended the present setup under which Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, is supposed to settle disputes that arise between the OPA and the War Food Administration.

Judge Jones, the new Food Administrator, served 16 years in the House of Representatives, a large part of the time as Chairman of the Agriculture Committee. He is a Texas farmer and lawyer. In 1940 President Roosevelt appointed him Judge of the United States Court of Claims and more recently he has served as farm adviser to the Director of Economic Stabilization.

Back to St. Louis

Mr. Davis expects to go back to his old job as President of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Deep beneath the Roosevelt-Davis dispute is disagreement as to how much emphasis shall be put on higher farm returns as an incentive to the production of more food in the months ahead.

Mr. Davis has advocated the payment of subsidies to increase the output of scarce crops. His theory, as well as that of the farm group now riding in the ascendancy in Congress, is that plentiful production will bring prices down naturally.

The OPA, on the other hand, has heeded the warning of labor that it will ask for wage increases if prices continue to mount and has already initiated a consumer subsidy program to bring prices down within reach of the worker whose income has not increased.

President Roosevelt's acceptance of Mr. Davis' resignation puts him squarely behind the OPA's program based on subsidy experiments that have worked in England and Canada.

While admitting the success of the British and Canadian programs in holding down prices, the Davis school of thought says that their problems are different than those of a producer nation such as the United States, which is being looked to as a granary and breadbasket for a large part of the world.

Davis and Roosevelt Letters On Food Chief's Resignation

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The text of Chester C. Davis' resignation as Food Administrator and the reply of President Roosevelt follow:

"Dear Mr. President:

"Sometime at your convenience I should like to discuss fully with you the future direction of the food program. After I have completed two undertakings, I should like to be relieved of my present responsibility. The two unfinished jobs that I should carry further before leaving are:

"1. Rounding out and announcing the general 1944 food production program, and

"2. Holding three meetings in New York, Chicago and San Francisco that are essential in launching the broad food educational program.

"These major programs should be well shaped up and under way before the middle of July.

"Two main causes have brought me to the reluctant conclusion that I will not be able to serve you satisfactorily in my present capacity:

"1. I find that I have assumed a public responsibility while the authority, not only over broad food policy, but day-to-day actions, is being exercised elsewhere.

"2. You must have in my position a man who can wholeheartedly advocate and defend the program of broad general subsidies you announced on June 15. I cannot do this for the reason that I do not believe such subsidies will be effective in controlling inflation unless they are accompanied here, as they are in England, by current tax and savings programs that drain off excess buying power, and by tight control and management of the food supply. We do not have in this country anything approaching these conditions.

"Respectfully yours,
"Chester C. Davis."

Reply From President

President Roosevelt's reply:

"Dear Chester:

"I have given a good deal of thought to your letter of June 16, and your request to be relieved of responsibility for the future direction of the food program.

"No one appreciates more than I do your ability in dealing with agricultural matters. But I am sure that you will agree with me that effective teamwork is absolutely necessary.

"Before the Office of Economic Stabilization was established, differences as to prices and wage policies from time to time arose between the various war agencies which frequently had to be brought to me. The Act of Oct. 2, 1942, directed me to stabilize the cost of living so far as practicable on the basis of the levels prevailing on Sept. 15 and authorized me to exercise my authority through such department, agency, or officer as I might direct.

"Under that Act, and before you accepted the office of Food Administrator, I set up the Office of Economic Stabilization and authorized the Director, among other things, to resolve disagreements which might arise between the Food Administrator and the Price Administrator and to issue to them policy directives. If we are to stabilize all prices, we must place the final responsibility in one official.

Stabilization Factor

"I know of no better method of co-ordinating the work of the Food Administrator and the Price Administrator, although that method does require a willingness on the part of both Administrators to accept the decisions of the Stabilization Director. The country realizes that stabilization applies not only to food but to many other things, such as rent, clothing and wage decisions. The broad objective is, of course, to prevent the cost of living from spiraling upward and the purchasing power of the dollar from spiraling downward.

"I agree with you that we cannot fully or effectively enforce our price or rationing program or fully or effectively stabilize the cost of living without an adequate tax and savings program to drain off excess purchasing power. I have emphasized that fact in my budget message, in my statement on the hold-the-line order, and on other occasions.

"But because the Congress has not yet provided the tax legislation I have requested, I cannot sit back and fail to advocate other measures such as limited consumers' subsidies which I am convinced can help to prevent the cost of living from getting completely out of hand. Of course, you know that I also favor and have advocated such support programs and incentive payments to producers as will enable us to obtain the necessary war production.

"I think you will also realize that I did not announce a program of broad general subsidies at my press conference on June 15. I stated my views on limited subsidies in order to maintain farm prices and hold down consumer prices, and stated my willingness to give full and sympathetic consideration to any program which would accomplish these two ends. None has been offered me.

Unfair to Remain

"I am truly sorry that you feel unable to continue as Food Administrator subject to the co-ordinated controls which I have established and which I believe essential for the proper functioning of our war effort. But it would be unfair to you to insist that you remain in your position when you feel that, all things considered, you cannot wholeheartedly support a program to hold down the cost of living.

"There can be no disagreement onthe program of 1944, which you recently discussed with me. Everybody is agreed that far greater efforts must be made to increase production next year.

"However, the result of such a program for crops maturing in 1944 will not make itself felt until at least a year from now. What I am concerned with is the objective of keeping the cost of essential foods down for the next 12 or 14 months. That, it seems to me, is of immediate concern to the country. The pay envelope of tens of millions of our citizens will not compensate them for great increases in their food bills.

"In regard to the program for next year, I do not think that it would be advisable for you finally to determine and announce it. Whoever takes over as Food Administrator would then be called on to administer a program which he had no part in determining. That would really be a case of dividing authority.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Franklin D. Roosevelt"

Brazil Convicts 13 of Espionage

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 29 (AP)—A Brazilian artillery captain and two other defendants were sentenced to 30 years in prison here yesterday after conviction of espionage.

Ten others, including the former German Ambassador and the German naval attaché who were tried in absentia, were sentenced to terms of 20 to 25 years. All of the defendants were accused of transmitting information to Germany prior to Brazil's entry into the war last August but after the country had suspended relations with Berlin in January, 1942.

The Brazilian officer, Capt. Tulio Regis Nascimento, once attempted to visit American munitions and arms plants through the sponsorship of the United States Military Attaché's office, it was said.

Testimony was introduced at the trial to show that the former German Ambassador, Dr. Kurt Pruefer, frequently had been seen in a small private plane flying seaward for the apparent purpose of gathering information concerning shipping movements.

Fresh Breach For Congress And President

Continued from Page 1

Republicans. But the war still is facing its bloodiest struggle, it appears, and the opening of a second front would wipe out memories of Congressional controversy overnight. This fortuitous matter of timing may in the long run play a bigger part in the struggle than any other.

President on Defensive

Partisans of the President appear, at the moment, to be less vigorous and less vocal than those of Congress. Perhaps that is because Congress has recently taken the ascendancy. It has overridden the President again and again. Mr. Roosevelt was able to make his veto stick, in the effort of the dominant Farm Bloc to break through food price controls altogether, but since then he has been more and more on the defensive.

The weakness of the situation from a national or "global" position is due to the structure of the United States Government.

The President and the Congress are a team, and when they do not work together, the process of government tends to slow down.

There is nothing in the Constitution which provides for this contingency.

Again and again in American history a mid-term deadlock has developed after the Congressional elections which has practically left the country without a government for one or two years.

Break With Hoover

In 1930, after Herbert Hoover lost control of Congress, such a stalemate occurred, right in the midst of America's worst depression.

President Lincoln came within an ace of losing control of the war in a Senatorial revolt following Republican defeats in the 1862 Congressional elections.

This situation of a mid-term dead-center stalemate could not occur under a parliamentary system of government which some observers consider better for that reason.

In any event, at the present juncture, outside of violent partisans for the President and for Congress, a large section of middle-of-the-roaders hope that agreements can be patched up.

Without close Congressional and White House co-operation, observers see chances of difficult price controls, rationing and wage stabilization frustrated, and little hope of stopping the mounting threat of inflation.

Boat and Motor

The difficulty is that Congress, even when dominant, is not so constructed as to initiate policies by itself. It can defy the President, for example, but it cannot lay its own course to eliminate inflation. Congress provides the boat, but the President supplies the motor. If Congress cuts off the motor it is apt to just drift.

The Administration has suffered a series of defeats in recent Congressional votes. However, Administration spokesmen still are struggling to win compromises on some matters.

Reviewing the situation as a whole, here are some of the major clashes:

Mr. Roosevelt in his January budget message asked Congress for $16,000,000,000 of new taxes and savings to halt inflation. No new revenue act has been introduced, however, and none is now expected to pass until next year. However, under the pay-as-you-go tax, returns are expected to be indirectly increased by several billion dollars.

Mr. Roosevelt's effort to limit war salaries to $25,000 was defeated.

Price-Ceiling Maneuvers

Bills to breach the price ceilings in favor of the Farm Bloc were passed over the President's opposition, but failed to override his veto.

The National Resources Planning Board, the President's postwar planning agency, was killed—also the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Work Projects Administration.

Over presidential opposition, the Senate passed the McKellar bill bringing 25,000 Federal jobs under political patronage, but this is held up in the House.

After 10 years of Roosevelt opposition to any bill regulating labor, the Congress overwhelmingly re-passed the Smith-Connally antistrike bill over the President's veto.

The House and Senate threw out domestic roll-back food subsidies, although a conference compromise agreement may somewhat modify the absolute ban.

OWI Curtailed

The revolting House cut out all Office of War Information funds for domestic information.

The House also pared Office of Price Administration enforcement funds to a point where Administrator Prentiss M. Brown said price enforcement would be difficult, if not impossible.

Some of these developments are now in course of adjudication.

Judging by Mr. Roosevelt's course in the past he will not challenge Congress directly as President Wilson did, or permit such a state of ill will to develop as President Hoover did. But that the fissure is wide and deep, and that it is complicated by the forthcoming Presidential election, nobody can deny.

There again, under the Congressional system of government which fixes election dates by the calendar and not by the emergency, no method has been discovered of eliminating politics in wartime, as the British have done. It is another instance of what supporters of the parliamentary system think is a weakness.

Axis Shipping in Europe Choked by War Pressures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Four pressures are operating to cripple both German and Italian shipping, the Board of Economic Warfare disclosed today.

Allied air and submarine warfare, shortages of fuel oil, and lack of trained seamen are combining to demobilize Axis transportation in waters surrounding the European Continent, it was declared.

This does not mean the enemy is cracking, since the German and Italian economics are not dependend upon water-borne transport to the same extent as are those of Japan, Great Britain, and the United States, the BEW pointed out. It does mean, however, that the European Axis powers are under increasing strain at a time when construction of new tonnage in the United States is proceeding in the greatest volume in History, and British yards also are busily engaged.

War Effort Hampered

The blockade and the occupation of North Africa have limited Axis shipping almost entirely to the Baltic and the coastal trade in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and have interfered seriously with full operation of these routes. The German war effort is hampered considerably by inability to use coastal shipping to its potential capacity.

Actual loss of Axis ships in the North African campaign has reduced the tonnage available for the Mediterranean coastal trade to a dangerously low level, the BEW explains. This trade, extending from the Balkans to France, is vitally important to the Axis in taking the load from over-burdened east-west railroads. Italy had been using large amounts of coastal shipping for hauling coal, iron ore, bauxite, and petroleum, but attacks on ships and Italian ports have tended to force these cargo movements back onto the railroads.

Axis shipyards on the Mediterranean are unable to meet their relatively modest quotas for new tonnage. Shipyards in some areas have been severely bombed. Others are filled far beyond capacity with ships under repair. Material and manpower shortages are additional handicaps.

Efficient use of shipping in the Baltic at rated tonnage capacity probably would permit Germany to handle most of the cargo it requires in these northern waters. A large proportion of the Axis' available ships are oil-burning and Germany does not have sufficient oil to keep them in operation. As a result, there are frequent reports of failure to ship necessary military supplies to German troops in the north, to say nothing of the hauling of iron ore from and coal to Sweden and pulp wood from Finland and Norway.

Inadequate Program

The program of new building and conversion of oil-burning ships into coal burners is inadequate. Nearly all shipyard capacity has been turned over to the building of submarines and other warships. Yards along the German and Dutch coasts are under constant and severe aerial attack.

Reports indicate that Germany also is having difficulty in finding trained crews for merchant ships. Vigorous recruiting efforts in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway are under way to secure sailors.

It may be that a slight shipping surplus exists on the French Atlantic coast, and occasionally the Nazis attempt to run the English Channel. The British, however, collect an extremely heavy toll of such traffic.

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True Tranquillity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS SOMETIMES said that this is an age of noise, and it is probable that never before have there been so many agencies through which sound is disseminated. The noise of traffic, the roar of aircraft, even the boom of guns and the explosion of bombs, have become commonplace in the daily experience of countless people; while in many factories the workers live in an incessant reverberation. What wonder that men long for quiet, as perhaps never before!

This reaching out for quiet is, however, but a symbol of the longing of the human heart for an anchorage, a place where the strife of conflicting thoughts can be stilled. The desire is not purely a product of wartime conditions, or of the speed and bustle of modern life, for long ago Job cried (23:3), **"Oh that I knew where I might find him!"** And almost as an answer to Job's anguished call, Elihu declared (34:29), **"When he giveth quietness, who then can make trouble?"**

The quietness which God gives is a mental condition, not just an absence of material sound; it springs from a complete reliance on God, a rest in His love. Jesus attained this true tranquillity during many solitary periods spent in communion with his Father; and he brought it with him into the crowded hours of his day. When he was thronged by the people who pressed upon him for healing, it gave him poise and authority to overcome the ills which were presented so vividly to him.

* * *

Can we, too, gain this serenity of heart amid all the pictures of fear and danger, amid the noise and turmoil of these latter days? Christian Science assures us that we can. God's gift of quietness is not for a particular period only, but for all time to those who understand His nature and allness. Christian Science teaches that He is infinite Mind, the one intelligence, ever available; everlasting Love, perpetually enfolding His creation; eternal Truth, the rock of ages; the only Principle of all that exists; Spirit or Soul, the essence of all real being; Life, which flows through, underlies, and encircles all. It goes further, and insists that man, His image and likeness, expresses and reflects His qualities and attributes, and that this is the true nature of each one of us, invulnerable and intact. Enfolded in this mighty power, we rest secure in a quietness untroubled and untouched by the din which may be going on around us.

The prophet Isaiah depicts God as saying (32:18), **"My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places."** Surely this indicates a mental sojourning in the "secret place of the most High," a confidence in the all-embracing love of God. Such quietness and restfulness of thought in an individual, brings balm and comfort to those with whom he comes in contact, so that to them also the clamor of material living becomes fainter and less insistent.

* * *

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 15), **"In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness."** This sanctuary is open to all who really long to know more about God and His creation, and to turn from the destructive picture presented to the material senses. The fundamental fact on which we must build is the absolute goodness and allness of God, and the impregnable purity of all that He creates. Whatever contradicts this fact arises from a mistaken concept, or view, of what is really forever true; and however loudly this false concept declares its power and presence it is bound to fail, because it lacks inherent truth. Therefore we should mentally maintain the fact of the allness of God, who is Love, and never allow a sense of hatred to take possession of our thought, even though we may at present have to use the weapons which seem humanly necessary to maintain justice and right dealing between men and nations.

In "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 93), **"The best spiritual type of Christly method for uplifting human thought and imparting divine Truth, is stationary power, stillness, and strength; and when this spiritual ideal is made our own, it becomes the model for human action."** Spiritual power, not located in one place, but filling all space, is the source from which we draw strength, and that stillness in which we recognize the presence of God. This recognition makes one willing to leave all in His keeping, happy and content to see His purpose being worked out in human action. We must, however, make this spiritual ideal our own, not take it on trust from another's experience; and to do this the urgings of material sense must be silenced, and we must strive for that listening attitude of thought which can receive each indication of the Father's will. Thus quietly, yet confidently, we may expect to hear the needed direction, and rest satisfied.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Let the Heart Out

Let the heart out. Let it go
far where wind and wonder blow

freshened thought across the height,
like a wish or bird in flight.

Let the heart out. Keep it not
in where hidden things are brought.

Let it go its risen way
through the whole awakened day.

Let it seek in night afar
dipper, peace, and every star

till the thirst for everything
settles like the evening wing,

settles softer than the bird
where no sound but peace is heard.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publisher Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

By Courtesy of the Frick Collection, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN": *A Painting by Pierre-Auguste Renoir*

THERE IS NO modern French painter to compare with Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He was one of the young and fearless and frank modern artists to upset conventions and traditions. He went outdoors to paint; he keyed his palette high, setting down his colors in little strokes. He found the daily scene abounding with delightful subjects to paint. An Impressionist, a Realist, a Plein-airiste, he was also a romanticist. No, Renoir cannot be pressed into a groove, catalogued patly under one label. He was assimilative, but creative. What he borrowed, he transformed and recast with fervor and spontaneity. Renoir possessed enthusiasm. He had gusto. He was happy. Today his pictures seem to rejoice our eyes more than ever, for so many, far too many, artists have drifted into the realms of drabness, into tight boundaries and rigid forms, denying that enthusiasm and buoyancy with which Renoir affirmed life.

Renoir (1841-1919) began modestly, painting fans, decorating curtains and porcelains. His long career was productive and happy. He had no chip on his shoulder, no ax to grind. He was cheerful and optimistic. The fine qualities of his temperament were happily transmitted to the canvas. When people look at a Renoir canvas, they smile. The pictures are luminous, fragrant, and youthful. Renoir is reported to have said: "According to my idea, a picture ought to be a lovable thing, joyous and pretty, yes, pretty. There are enough boring things in life without our fabricating still more."

"Mother and Two Children" was painted in 1874. The artist was young, but he had already achieved full stature. In this young mother with her two little daughters, we see the Renoir of dozens of canvases in which he expressed the charm of motherhood and the sweetness of childhood.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Curtain Time—And No Curtain

AS OUR BUS entered the post reservation at Fort X and headed for the Reception Center area, we were filled with importance. We numbered, twenty-odd, actors and actresses and production staff of an amateur community theater, taking a play to a section of newly-inducted army. On our suburban home grounds, we were accustomed to a conventional stage and theater of modest proportions. But the Reception Center, we had been told, had a recently-completed outdoor theater, and we pictured it as a kind of blend of the Theater of Dionysus, Yankee Stadium, and Hollywood Bowl. We had played to soldier audiences before and knew them to be wonderfully receptive; so we looked forward in all modesty to a sylvan triumph.

The glow of confidence must have been palpable about us as we unloaded our suitcases, properties, and make-up at the building which, as was supposed, housed the dressing-rooms. Where, we asked at once, was the outdoor theater? An obliging soldier in fatigue denims seemed doubtful. "I don't rightly know what you mean, Miss. There's a sort of bandstand down past that clump of trees—"

"Oh, no," we smiled indulgently. "We understand it's new; perhaps you haven't been there." We looked about us in the entry of the recreation building and saw a bulletin board. On it was tacked a large, carefully-lettered announcement of our play, at seven-thirty sharp in the outdoor theater. We were in the right place. Two soldiers stopped, read the notice.

"How about it?" one asked. "Want to go?"

"Why not? We can go down and see what it's like, anyway," said the other; and, as they started off through the screen door and down a path, we followed them, just to have a look at the stage before going on with final preparations. It was exactly seven, so there was still time for make-up.

* * *

At the end of the path, set in a fairly large clearing, we came upon the outdoor theater. There was already a little gathering of soldiers on benches, ranged in a hollow square; and in the center was a high platform of new planking, open on all sides, with an assortment of card tables and chairs standing ready on it. There were no wings, no backing, no refuge of any kind for actors awaiting cues or for the frenzied operations of prop men and stage hands. The only apparent way to make an exit was to take a considerable jump from the platform to the ground and walk away in plain view of everyone.

All the importance and assurance of our mood exploded abruptly into a quick succession of feelings: panic, despair, and a suppressed hysteria. Then, standing by the wooden platform, surrounded by the nucleus of our noisy, friendly audience, we came grimly down to earth and the job at hand. We had a hurried conference (twenty minutes to curtain time, now) and enlisted the aid of some of our public. Under a tree a little way off, half-covered with an army blanket, was a piano which, having been left out in the rain the night before, was no longer a musical instrument; but, hauled to the edge of our stage with a long bench behind it, it would serve as a barricade between the audience and the waiting actors. An area behind that piano, only partly hidden from the audience, became "backstage." There some of us set to work busily arranging properties—dishes, suitcases, an assortment of small objects, ready to be carried on. Beside the platform, we placed benches to form steps for entrances and exits. The recreational director explained about the two flood lights suspended from trees out front; our stage manager arranged card tables and chairs to represent sofas, sideboards, and armchairs; we dashed back to the dressing-rooms for hasty make-ups, and it was curtain time.

* * *

Curtain time—and no curtain. In fact, by the time the cast had gathered for the first act on the bench behind the piano barrier, our audience had practically surrounded the stage. They cleared a little passage for our entrances; and, at our request, got down from the edge of the stage itself, where many of them had been sitting with their legs dangling. But any further organization of the crowd into a docile row-on-row audience was hopeless.

There was no time now to feel self-conscious about our little project; we were on our mettle. Somehow, in those first few minutes, we had to make out of that wooden planking, those bare benches, and our cluttered little "backstage" domain, a theater—an illusion, something to hold a few hundred men and boys from drifting back along the path to the recreation building. One of our group made a preliminary announcement in lieu of programs, somebody said: "Curtain!" and the first character in our play stepped up from bench to platform, looked out at the wide circle of faces and at the bending trees, then delivered the opening line at the top of his voice.

* * *

How we loved that audience! How we blessed them for their easy acceptance of our make-believe, for seeing at our bidding a carved mantel instead of a high wooden bin marked "Trash"; for stepping aside to let an actor make the long sprint back to the dressing-room for a quick change; for laughing and clapping and listening as audiences have always done.

Between the acts and afterwards, many of them came to us for eager discussion. One had taken a part in this play at college last year, another had been a prop man in civilian life, a third had spent years organizing and building up just such a community theater. They addressed us all by the names of the characters we played and, when it was all over and soldiers and actors mingled and chatted, dismantling the stage in the pool of floodlighting, play and audience became in truth one. Back up the path went the long procession, laden with all the outlandish objects which authors think up to bedevil poor prop men, talking still of the play—some of the illusion yet alive, though it had had so few trappings to preserve it.

We all got into the bus somehow, with our many belongings. The last thing we saw, as we swung around a curve away from the big bare building, was a part of our audience standing outside, waving and calling good-by. And behind them, bright on the tree branches, was a glow of yellow light. "Look," somebody said; "the lights are still on down at the theater." No one laughed or protested the phrase. It was a theater, and a good one, too.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Mignon Compliments With a Piece of Her Art

MIGNON HAD BEEN waiting for him: she lighted him upstairs. On setting down the light, she begged that he would allow her, that evening, to compliment him with a piece of her art. He would rather have declined this, particularly as he knew not what it was; but he had not the heart to refuse anything this kind creature wished. After a little while she again came in. She carried a little carpet below her arm, which she then spread out upon the floor. Wilhelm said she might proceed. She thereupon brought four candles, and placed one upon each corner of the carpet. A little basket of eggs which she next carried in, made her purpose clearer. Carefully measuring her steps, she then walked to and fro on the carpet, spreading out the eggs in certain figures and positions: which done, she called in a man that was waiting in the house, and could play on the violin. He retired with his instrument into a corner; she tied a band about her eyes, gave a signal, and like a piece of wheel-work set a-going, she began moving the same instant as the music, accompanying her beats and the notes of the tune with the strokes of a pair of castanets.

Lightly, nimbly, quickly, and with hairsbreadth accuracy, she carried on the dance. She skipped so sharply and surely along between the eggs, and trod so closely down beside them, that you would have thought every instant she must trample one of them in pieces, or kick the rest away in her rapid turns. By no means! She touched no one of them, though winding herself through their mazes with all kinds of steps, wide and narrow, nay even with leaps, and at last half-kneeling.

Constant as the movement of a clock, she ran her course; and the strange music, at each repetition of the tune, gave a new impulse to the dance, recommencing and again rushing off as at first. . . .

The dance being ended, she rolled the eggs together softly with her foot into a little heap, left none behind, harmed none; then placed herself beside it, taking the bandage from her eyes, and concluding her performance with a little bow. . . .

She then lifted up the eggs, took the carpet under her arm, asked if he wanted anything farther, and skipped out of the door.
—From "Wilhelm Meister," by JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE. (1795)

Out to Pasture

A waterfall gallops over the rocks,
its white mane streaming,
its clattering hoofs on silver hocks
to sunlight gleaming

To sea, to sea, down to the sea,
and the way is narrow,
but the strength is there, the steed is free
to plunge like a silver arrow.

And growing, growing all the way,
with ever swifter motion,
he joins across the rippling bay
the horses of the ocean.

KEITH THOMAS

La Tranquillité véritable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'ON A DIT que notre époque est celle du bruit: il est probable en effet que les moyens de répandre le son n'ont jamais été si variés D'innombrables personnes entendent jour après jour le tintamarre des rues, le vrombissement des avions, même la voix du canon ou le fracas des bombes explosives; et dans maintes usines, les ouvriers travaillent au milieu d'un vacarme continuel. Faut-il s'étonner de ce que les hommes soupirent plus que jamais après le calme et la tranquillité?

Toutefois, ce désir est l'indice d'une aspiration plus profonde: le cœur humain voudrait trouver un refuge, une place où s'apaiserait le conflit des pensées discordantes. Ce besoin n'est pas dû seulement aux conditions produites par la guerre, ou au fait que la vitesse et l'agitation caractérisent la vie moderne; car Job le patriarche s'écriait déja (23:3): "Oh! si je savais où le trouver!" Et comme pour répondre à cette question où perçait l'angoisse, Elihu déclarait (34:29): "S'il donne le repos, qui répandra le trouble?"

La tranquillité que Dieu donne est une condition mentale, et non pas seulement l'absence de oruit; elle a sa source dans une entière confiance en Dieu, un repos dans Son amour. Jésus parvint au calme véritable pendant les nombreuses heures qu'il passait dans la solitude, communiant avec son Père; et ce sentiment l'accompagnait durant toute la journée, malgré les tâches absorbantes de son ministère. Quand la foule se pressait autour de lui, que les malades imploraient son aide, le Maître avait la sagesse et l'autorité nécessaires pour guérir même les maux qui paraissaient les plus réels.

Pouvons-nous acquérir nous aussi cette sérénité du cœur malgré tous les tableaux de crainte, de danger, malgré le tumulte et les bouleversements actuels? La Science Chrétienne nous l'assure. Le calme est un don de Dieu: loin d'être un privilège accordé pour une certaine période, il est toujours présent pour ceux qui comprennent la nature divine, la totalité du bien. La Science Chrétienne déclare que Dieu est l'Entendement infini, l'unique intelligence, accessible en tout temps; l'Amour sans bornes, entourant perpétuellement Sa création; l'éternelle Vérité, le rocher des siècles, le seul Principe de tout ce qui existe: l'Esprit ou l'Ame, l'essence de tout être réel; la Vie omniprésente qui soutient toutes choses et protège chacun de nous. De plus, cette Science affirme que l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, exprime ou reflète les qualités et les attributs divins, que notre vraie nature est donc parfaite, invulnérable, intacte. Sous les ailes de ce pouvoir souverain, nous reposons en sécurité; notre calme n'est ni troublé ni détruit par le fracas des orages.

Le prophète Esaïe prête à Dieu les paroles suivantes (32:18): "Mon peuple habitera dans le séjour de la paix, dans des demeures sûres et des asiles tranquilles." Sans doute pour voir s'accomplir cette promesse, il faut habiter mentalement "dans la retraite du Très-Haut" — mettre sa confiance en Dieu dont l'amour est infini. Quand le disciple manifeste le calme et la sérénité mentale, il apporte le réconfort à ceux qui sont en contact avec lui; leurs peines s'adoucissent, et pour eux aussi la clameur de la vie matérielle devient plus faible, moins obsédante.

A la page 15 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Dans le tranquille sanctuaire des aspirations ferventes, nous devons nier le péché et affirmer que Dieu est tout." Ce sanctuaire accueillera quiconque éprouve le profond désir de mieux connaître Dieu et Sa création et veut se détourner des tableaux destructifs que présentent les sens matériels. Voici les grands faits qui doivent nous servir de fondements: l'absolue bonté de Dieu, Sa totalité, et l'incorruptible pureté de toute Son œuvre. Ce qui s'oppose à ces faits doit avoir sa source dans un concept erroné, une fausse opinion de l'éternelle réalité; même si cette vue fallacieuse clame son pouvoir et sa présence, elle échouera certainement, car elle est étrangère à la vérité. Nous devrions donc maintenir mentalement le fait que Dieu, l'Amour, est tout, et ne jamais permettre que la haine prenne possession de notre pensée — même s'il nous faut pour le moment employer les armes que les humains jugent nécessaires pour assurer entre les hommes et les peuples la justice, les procédés loyaux.

Dans *Rétrospection et Introspection* (p. 93), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Le meilleur type spirituel de la méthode du Christ pour élever la pensée humaine et pour communiquer la Vérité divine, est la puissance, le calme et la force stationnaires; et lorsque cet idéal spirituel devient le nôtre, il devient le modèle de l'action humaine." La puissance spirituelle qui n'est pas confinée dans un certain lieu mais remplit l'espace, telle est la source où nous puisons la force ainsi que le calme par lequel se fait reconnaître la présence de Dieu Dès lors, nous sommes prêts à tout remettre entre Ses mains; nous sommes heureux de voir que Ses desseins s'accomplissent et que les actions humaines s'y conforment graduellement. Mais cet idéal spirituel, nous devons nous l'approprier et non pas simplement l'emprunter à d'autres; pour en arriver là, il faut réduire au silence les incitations du sens matériel; il faut nous efforcer d'avoir l'attitude mentale qui perçoit tous les signes par lesquels le Père nous fait connaître Sa volonté. Ainsi, dans le calme et la confiance, nous pouvons nous attendre aux directions dont nous avons besoin, et jouir du vrai repos.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Three Golfers

Three golfers followed their small, white pills
Down the fairways, over the hills.
The breeze blew them cool, the sun touched
them warm,
But the minds of two were intent on form—
The straight right arm, the bended knee—
Only the third saw the glimpse of sea
Through the open space by the fourteenth tee.
The others saw only their flag-topped goal,
As they counted their strokes from hole to
hole.

By a swampy hazard white violets grew;
Only the third stooped and picked a few.

EDITH ADDISON THOMAS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

A TRUE WATCH

The weekly reading of the Christian Science Sentinel encourages vigilance, in accordance with its motto, "What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH." (Mark 13:37.) In addition to inspiring articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, the *Sentinel* carries news and information of the Christian Science movement, such as replies to criticisms in the world press, announcement of church dedications, and Items of Interest, Sunday School Notes, and "Signs of the Times." Price, $3.50 a year; single copy, 10c. May be ordered from any Christian Science Reading Room or Circulation Representative, or direct from

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Intimate Message: Washington

'A Strong Case for Higher Taxes ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Nearly everyone has agreed that high wartime profits were reprehensible. When soldiers and sailors were giving their lives in battle it seemed self-evident that the rest of the nation should bear the economic burden of war and not profiteer.

As World War II is being fought, however, some elements are making a good financial thing out of it. This is not just or defensible. The fault in the situation is not in the favored groups so much as in Congress, and to a lesser degree the President. Failure to take the profits away in taxes seems to me to be the greatest single failure of the war.

The first war-rich group: Big corporations.

Two Commerce Department statisticians, Tynan Smith and Robert Sherman, in a detailed survey just published in the June issue of Current Business, the monthly publication of the Commerce Department, estimate that if present high corporation profits, after taxes, continue through 1943 they will be even bigger than the boomtime peace year of 1929.

Corporation Profits About $8 Billion

Even with the big new taxes of last year, 1942 corporation profits, according to this survey, are as big as 1941. In fact a little bigger. In 1943 they should reach $8,000,000,000, the statisticians figure. Mind you, this is after all present war taxes have been deducted. With big profits like this in corporations, is it any wonder that other groups also seek profits?

The second war-rich group: Factory workers.

Total factory pay rolls are about three times as large as in 1939. This is not quite so bad as it seems. There are about 8,000,000 additional workers employed, and a vast number are now increasing their "take-home wages" by overtime. Naturally the aggregate has jumped. Rates of wages have not advanced anywhere near as much. Nevertheless, the higher factory pay rolls are pouring inflationary spending money into the economic stream. Congress has hardly begun to mop up this increase.

The third war-rich group: Farmers.

Wholesale food prices have doubled since 1939. The farmers today are selling more food than ever before, and they are getting higher prices for it than at any time since World War I. The farmers, like labor and the corporations, are getting fat on the war.

It is perfectly true that there are exceptions to all these groups and that there are qualifying and modifying circumstances. But of the net result there can be no doubt at all.

After taxes and even after War Bond purchases, Americans are making a net addition to potential purchasing power over 1941 of about $24,000,000,000 a year, the London Economist estimates.

This is an inflationary flood. One result already is to make the dollar worth only about 75 cents.

Put the other way round, that means that cost of living has gone up about 24 per cent over January, 1941.

Just how far the dollar will continue to depreciate is anyone's guess.

Fixed-Salary Worker Hit

Who is injured by this? Primarily the great mass of fixed-salary, white-collar workers, clerks and teachers and professional people whose income is not raised by war bonuses. It bears terribly hard on annuitants, or those trying to live from pensions or dividends. They are the new-poor. They have the greatest stake of all in halting inflation. Curiously they seem to have done very little about it. Perhaps they do not understand it. They never gave much support, so far as could be judged, to Leon Henderson. They are not organized and it is hard for them to take effective action.

Most of the blame for the situation rests on Congress. It has never made up its mind to tax adequately. Mr. Roosevelt might have urged Congress harder, but the taxing responsibility is on the Legislature.

OWI has been carrying on an educational campaign against inflation. Now Congress threatens to lop off most of its domestic information funds.

OPA has made a rather milk-and-water attack on inflation since Henderson's day, but Congress threatens to slash its enforcement money. The food roll-back subsidy plan has been tossed out of the window.

I do not see how any stronger case for higher taxes could be made than the facts given above. But Congress has never really seemed to take the inflation threat very seriously. It will have to get a good deal worse before much is done about it.

Memo From Britain:

Seamen Repay the Red Cross ..... *By M. B. E. Skilton*

"Would you please auction these three lemons and give the proceeds to the Red Cross Prisoner-of-War Fund?" A gunner of one of Britain's troop transports was speaking to the manager of a big war-production factory in the south of England. While on a few days' shore leave, the gunner had called with the fruit he had brought back from his last trip. And he is one of many who are doing the same thing in all parts of the country.

Lemons, and bananas, too, are almost curiosities in Britain these days and there are thousands of infants who never have seen them. Therefore, the presence of such fruit arouses keen interest and if lemons, or bananas, can be obtained and at the same time benefit a worthy cause the British are all for it. Many gunners and merchant navy personnel manage to bring home a little fruit for relatives and friends and nearly all give part of it to the Red Cross or other war charities. A dozen lemons from North Africa presented for auction among municipal workers at Croydon, Surrey, recently produced $22 for the Red Cross.

One has to travel around to realize the tremendous amount of magnificent work being done by the Red Cross particularly in war zones and especially for those proceeding on troop transports. At South African ports when it was necessary to make the journey to Suez via the Cape of Good Hope, the writer has seen loads of good things piled on troopships for the benefit of sailors, soldiers, and airmen. Boxes and boxes of oranges, a fruit that few adults in Britain have seen, let alone tasted, since the outbreak of hostilities; phonographs and records so the travelers may enjoy music and entertainment on their long and tedious sea journey; playing cards, books and magazines, and boxes of sweets and candies. Small and almost insignificant things in normal peacetime affairs but so much appreciated in wartime by men thousands of miles from the comforts of their homes.

From Canadian ports the contribution has been equally generous. Fruit, magazines, and periodicals; sets of pajamas for those confined to bed; toilet requisites and other comforts to make the men feel happier. Then from America, it seems as though the whole country must have subscribed to enable so much to be distributed. The last draft to leave for the European theater of operations amounted, without giving away military secrets, to no small number, but every man, officer or enlisted, was given on behalf of the Red Cross a large linen tie-up bag containing a bar of soap with celluloid container, a compact clothes-repair outfit called a "housewife"; writing pad and envelopes, pencil, shoe polisher, shoe laces; razor blades, playing cards, and reading matter. Yes, the Red Cross is very apparent on troopships.

In Britain just now the principal concern of most donors to the Red Cross is for the relief of prisoners of war. At a recent meeting Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and St. John War Organization, said that throughout the war the Germans had given priority to food parcels sent to prisoners and the fund, sponsored by the Duke of Gloucester, now stood at £21,500,000. Red Cross parcels to prisoners in Italian hands were one of the few joys in life these days and those recently repatriated have sent letters of grateful thanks saying how much those parcels of foodstuffs and recreational goods are appreciated by the men deprived of their freedom.

There are many other activities of the Red Cross, nationally and internationally, bringing relief to thousands the world over. For instance, in Britain £250,000 has been set aside for work in China; a second £25,000 has been given to Lady Cripps' Aid-to-China Fund; comforts proceed every week to Russia, and considerable work is being done for refugees in Spain and Egypt. But it is only those able to move around the world and see the good work who can realize fully the true significance of the Red Cross. It is among these that rank the men who staff the ships that ply the five oceans. And that is why seafarers delight in contributing to the Red Cross by offering for auction fruit which in England they could easily dispose of to considerable financial gain to themselves.

To Change the Subject:

Printer's Ink ..... *By Silence Buck Bellows*

It smells the same anywhere. But those who have worked on a county weekly will tell you that the aroma from such pages, wafted back over the years, is something nostalgic and not to be forgotten.

I had a speaking acquaintance with one such weekly. It was published in a rural county seat, and its setup was unique. For it was, strictly speaking, two county weeklies, differing violently in politics, owned by the same person, housed under the same roof, edited by the same man, and going meekly to the same press for printing.

The political cauldron had boiled long and sometimes bitterly in that little community. The two papers, one Republican and the other Democratic, had energetically heaped the fuel and tended the pot over a long period of years. But financial difficulties and subsequent passing from hand to hand had at last brought them, ironically, under the same ownership and the same roof.

Although the ancient enemies were compelled to get their food from the same kitchen, so to speak, they did not see this as a logical reason for eating at the same table. Therefore the two offices were haughtily partitioned from each other, with the concession of an aperture, something like a ticket window, between. Thus the proprietor, who adorned and dignified one office, could speak with his editor and reporter, whose untidy sanctum was in the other, without the trouble of using the doors, which were tucked out of sight in a corridor.

On the walls of the office which upheld the Republican faith were pictures of G. O. P. leaders and favorite native sons [the State being what the Republicans were pleased to refer to as a "bulwark" and the Democrats as a "hotbed"]. The other office defiantly displayed Democratic heroes, from Jefferson down.

The editor had to be almost a gymnast, physically and mentally. He scanned newspapers and clipped and pasted the best political editorials he could find for one of his charges, which made its bow to the world on Tuesday. Then he frisked into the other office, whirled his typewriter into position, and two-fingered out his glowing editorial replies to appear in the rival sheet on Friday. Between times he collected news items and wrote news copy for both papers with strict impartiality. The low roof baked him in the summer and his teeth chattered in the winter. His elbow almost bumped the press as he worked, and from just behind his back came the click of linotype machines and the bang of Jack's mallet as he took a stone proof of the front page.

Suppose it is press night and the newspaper family has assembled. They sit on chairs and desks and tables and swing their feet and talk while Jack brings out the forms and places them in position on the press. [They'll never forget the night he "pied" the front page.] Then the great roll of paper is threaded into the press, and Jack stands at his post, ready to start things off. The web begins to move. Grmpf . . . grmpf . . . grmpf. . . . "She's rolling!" shouts the editor. But his enthusiasm is ill-timed. The appalling sound of ripping paper then the sudden squealing of brakes to stop the machinery. The grumble of the press ceases, and there is the web, gashed clear across.

Now the forms must be taken off and examined carefully. A bit of type sticking up sharply—a spacer standing higher than the type—these are the things that play havoc in a flat-bed press, which prints directly from the forms. The editor and the printers bend over each form and finally locate the offending piece of metal. Sometimes the web has broken three or four times before they found it. But tonight they are fortunate. On the second threading, the grmpf . . . grmpf . . . grmpf begin again and continues steadily, although everybody breathes very lightly for a bit.

The papers begin to drop into the rack. The editor grabs the first handful and distributes them rapidly. "Look over the headlines, everybody!" he yells. "Any mistakes?" None.

Now the editor and his wife glance over the columns for typographical and grammatical errors. The proprietor's wife, who is also the bookkeeper, searches the ads quickly to make sure a fifty-dollar article hasn't been advertised for $5, or something equally disastrous. The stenographer, who also handles the social items, looks anxiously to see if all is as it should be with the Tupperman-Smith wedding and if the Ladies' Aid notice got in. And the proprietor scans the news and editorial columns like an uneasy dove of peace, hoping his editor hasn't said anything to infuriate some perfectly good advertiser. It would be nice to be able to pay the staff at the end of the week.

John Southworth, who for 30 years has been the first resident to receive his paper, drops in, grunts his approval or disapproval of the headlines, folds his paper deliberately, and departs.

She's rolling. And she rolls until every paper is off and has been labeled and whisked away to the post office or added to the neat piles ready for house to house distribution in the morning; until the friendly voices have ceased chattering, the goodnights have been said, and the little low building in the alley is left alone under the quiet country stars.

She's rolling, very much like that, in hundreds of little communities all over the United States today. It's more than a county weekly going to press. It represents a little piece of America, exerting its inalienable right to live its own community life, elect its own leaders, make laws through its own representatives, and publish its own facts and opinions without fear or favor. It is one of the mainstays of democracy; and I'm glad to have seen it at work.

Fighting Fame of PT Boat Reflects Builders' Skill

America's small warship, known as '80 feet of fighting fury,' owes much of its battle record to unique construction processes and care lavished upon it by men and women workers.

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BAYONNE, N. J., June 29—Hundreds of PT (Patrol Torpedo) boats are flashing through the waters of the English Channel, the Canal Zone, the Mediterranean, the South Seas, the Indian Ocean, Hawaii, the North Sea, and wherever the fight is being carried to the Axis, helping to bring victory nearer. The PTs have chalked up a list of amazing victories that justifies their sobriquet, "80 feet of fighting fury," and rates them—certainly with the Japanese Navy—as one of the hardest-hitting "surprise" weapons of the war.

To recall a few examples of their exploits:

The brilliant service of Lieut. John D. Bulkeley's PT squadron in the Philippine campaign in delaying the Japanese conquest of the islands by their continual sinking, harassment of Japanese shipping, and defeat of attempted landings behind American lines.

Rescue of Gen. Douglas MacArthur from Bataan by the same squadron.

Shooting down of two and one Japanese airplanes respectively on Dec. 10, 1941 by PT 31 and PT 35 of Torpedo Boat Squadron Three while PT 32 rescued 196 survivors from the Corregidor, which sank in Manila Bay on Dec. 15, of the same year.

Japanese Shipping

The David-and-Goliath battles by Lieut. Commander Alan R. Montgomery's PT squadron which sank or damaged 250,000 tons of Japanese shipping in the Solomons.

Lieutenant Bulkeley wears the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross with oak clusters, equivalent to two Distinguished Service Crosses, and a Distinguished Conduct Star, silver stars, and the Navy Cross for his exploits. Fifty-seven members of his squadron have won 80 American decorations, and four awards of the Philippines Commonwealth.

The PTs, with their nine-men crew and one or two officers, are "hit-and-run fighters." They were not intended to stand toe to toe with enemy warships and fight it out. The best time for their operations is at night. They keep near their prey silently with underwater exhaust, fire all four torpedoes, if possible, and then, exhaust wide open, engines roaring and weaving in and out, they thunder away at more than a mile-a-minute speed, their actual speed being a military secret.

Records set by the "fastest combat boats in the world" bring glory not alone to the crews that operate them, but also to the workers, designers, and executives of the Elco Naval Division of the Electric Boat Company in Bayonne, N. J., where they are built, and through whose plant the writer was conducted recently.

Ingenious Processes

A view of PT boats from blueprint to finished stage, illustrating the precision of workmanship, high quality of materials, and ingenious processes developed, helped to explain the brilliant records made by the tiny warships.

The boats are built bottom-side up during most of the construction process to speed the work. Tens of thousands of screws and copper rivets are put into every PT hull and if the workers on this job—most of them women—had to work over their heads, construction would be prolonged.

The boats are made largely of the finest mahogany, and a company spokesman said not one piece with a knot or blemish goes into their construction. Wooden hulls give the advantage of a very shallow draft, permitting the boats to operate close to shore. Lightness also increases their speed. The whole outside is of wood. What gives the boats their great strength and ability to stand heavy seas is the manner in which the wood is put together.

Long, narrow pieces of mahogany are put on the ship's ribs diagonally to the side. Superimposed on them is another layer of similar strips perpendicular to the first, and, in between the two, canvas is glued. This process permits the boats to give and bend without breaking or splitting seams.

All major warring powers, save Japan, have craft similar to the American PTs. Great Britain has successfully used MTBs (Motor Torpedo Boats) with two torpedo tubes; the Germans have larger "E" Boats with two torpedo tubes, and the Italians have MASs with two tubes and another type called Stefano with four tubes. The Italian boats have figured in attacks on Allied convoys in the Mediterranean. The vessels of the several nations are built along the same general lines, most of them of wood, and all operate at high speed.

Long before Pearl Harbor, General MacArthur was a proponent of PT boats, holding that their mobility, shallow draft and speed would make it possible for them to patrol great stretches of coast and that they could be concentrated quickly to do a job of "trouble shooting." He returned to the United States from the Philippines to sell the idea to the Navy, where he encountered some opposition.

The General finally won the support of President Roosevelt and Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, who obtained a $15,000,000 Congressional appropriation for developing suitable craft.

Walter Knapp; Elco Naval Division, Electric Boat Co.

With All Torpedoes Firing

A PT boat attacks a Japanese warship—an artist's conception by Walter Knapp. Inset: A PT boat in action.

U. S. Favors Independence Of Nations in Middle East

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, June 29—It has not yet been determined how large a role the United States is to play in the Middle East after the war but there are indications it may be greater than generally is expected. Washington is now taking a more friendly interest in this area than ever before and there is positive reason to think that this new interest is welcomed by almost all concerned.

This correspondent now is in position to disclose that the United States quietly but officially has let a number of prominent native leaders throughout the Middle East know that it regards with approval their aspiration toward independence and has even gone so far as to express belief that such desires will be fulfilled.

While at first hand it may not seem startling that the United States has taken such a stand in view of its known sentiments regarding rights of all peoples to independence, it must be remembered that nations of the Middle East have always held special interest for a number of the greatest powers and that until now Washington has felt it best not to become involved in any way.

Britain Willing

It can also be stated that Britain, whose interest in the Middle East is widely known, instead of objecting to the new American interest, appears actually to welcome it. So far as can be determined British and American policy here is closely linked and there is no feeling on the part of the British that Washington is rushing in unasked.

Indeed, there is every reason to believe that London is pleased to see the United States take an interest in an area which is a thorny one, from the viewpoint of international affairs.

Furthermore, British policy regarding the Middle East seems to be evolving in the same direction as that of the United States, which because of its lack of commitments and obligations in this part of the world has been able to take a more positive stand as expressed in its statements to native leaders. However, since the British Government has officially expressed approval of unity among Arab-speaking peoples, and since such policy naturally envisages greater independence for these peoples, London and Washington cannot be far apart on this issue.

It is to be doubted very much if President Roosevelt, and it is obviously his decision, would have taken such a stand in an area in which America has no particular interest if it did not meet with London's approval.

There is naturally much speculation all through the Middle East regarding the United States' intentions. This interest, which is shared by Americans as much as by Britons, Frenchmen, Arabs, and Jews, is directed toward divining whether the United States actually is prepared to be more than an onlooker here after the war. It is no secret that the British would be glad for American aid in dealing with some of the knottiest questions here particularly that regarding Palestine.

On a recent tour I took through Palestine, Lebanon, and Syria I was frequently asked my opinion as to whether the United States might take some part in Middle Eastern administration during the transition period which must follow the war. I was surprised to find many well-informed persons who believed that the United States might take over the Palestinian mandate from Britain after the war.

Jewish Wishes

It is known some Jewish leaders would like to see America assume the Palestinian mandate on the assumption that the United States might be induced to open its doors to unrestricted Jewish immigration. It is felt that the Zionist movement has considerable influence in America and this is borne out by recent statements in Congress advocating opening Palestine's doors to Jews. It is recalled that Wendell L. Willkie advocated the same thing on his visit to the Holy Land last year.

The Arabs, on the other hand, would probably oppose any transfer of the mandate even if it were up for consideration—which it is not—on the same grounds that Jews might support it. There is a very widespread concern among Arabian leaders as to America's attitude toward the Palestinian question and several have expressed apprehension to me that Jewish pressure in the United States might force Washington to attempt to influence London in favor of the Jews.

Textile Control Aids Indian Masses

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, June 29—The two principal immediate needs of the Indian masses are an adequate supply of food and an adequate supply of cheap cotton cloth.

In establishing complete control over the cotton-textile industry, India's oldest and largest industry, and in securing co-operation of the industry itself in regard to necessary measures, the recently established Industries and Civil Supplies Department scored a real success which should greatly benefit the poorer classes of the population.

At one time, it was thought that industry would obstruct the establishment of control, but it was eventually agreed that the two main objectives should be to increase production and reduce prices; also that control over the whole industry was required. The skillful strategy employed by the Secretary of the Department, Sir Akbar Hydari, formerly India's representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council, appears to have contributed to this happy outcome, while another factor was realization by the mill owners that the Government intended to remain in firm control and that public opinion would be all on the Government side.

Comprehensive Control

The control established is comprehensive, providing for standardization and a degree of rationalization, fixing maximum prices of cloth and yarn, both for factory and retail, prescribing marking of the date of manufacture and requiring that cloth so marked must be disposed of by retail sale within six months, prohibiting manufacturers from holding more than three months' production of cloth and two months' production of yarn, and prohibiting the consumer from holding corn in excess of normal requirements. In case of contravention of the order, courts are authorized, in addition to sentences, to direct forfeiture of the stocks to the Government.

Power of control are vested in a textile commissioner who is an Indian member of the Indian civil service, assisted by an additional Textile Commissioner who is a former British businessman and advised by Textile Control Board, though final authority in all cases will remain with the Government.

The Textile Control Board consists of 25 members, of whom 15 represent the cotton-textile industry, while the other 10 include representatives of the cotton interests, hand-loom industry, distributors, consumers, labor and local transport authority.

Yearly Expectation

It is expected, under the scheme, to obtain a yearly production of 5,000,000,000 yards of cloth from the mills, and an additional 1,500,000,000 yards from hand looms. Of the total, 2,000,000,000 yards will be standard cloth, which would mean an average of five yards a head of population. Standard cloth will be priced to suit the needs of the poorer classes at a half rupee to a rupee and will be sold at a uniform price throughout India, not more than fifteen yards being allowed any individual.

Each province and state will determine its own methods of distribution, whether through Government agencies, retail shops, co-operative societies, or other agencies, and will have its own advisory committee, including representatives of the mill industry, the retail trade, consumers, labor, etc.

The only concern of the Industries Department is that standard cloth should reach the type of persons for whom intended.

The whole control scheme—first comprehensive control ever applied in India in any industry working partly for civilian consumption—has been welcomed warmly by the public. Cotton-textile prices have come down 10 to 25 per cent and speculative buying has ceased entirely.

Food Aid Seen

Considerable supplies of standard cloth are available already and will be produced in increasing volume. It is hoped this may have indirect favorable effect on the food problem, as a cultivator might be more willing to sell surplus food grains if assured he can obtain cloth, which is one of his few essential needs.

Taking the food situation as a whole, there undoubtedly is improvement, though not so much as was hoped for. In trying to effect a better distribution of food grains, the problem is mainly one of maldistribution, and the Food Department of the Central Government has to contend with immense difficulties, such as the size of the country, with millions of primary producers and lack of adequate administrative machinery to control supplies at the source. There also is hoarding by ignorant cultivators due to fear, and by rich agriculturists and traders due to greed. Finally, and perhaps the greatest difficulty of all, is lack of co-operation by certain provincial governments.

As Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Bengal Minister of Civil Supplies, said in the course of a speech on June 27, "Parochial and provincial instincts were too strong to enable them to view India as a whole made up of interdependent parts."

Impediment to Progress

This attitude has impeded the attainment of objects hoped for by the establishment of the free-trade Eastern Zone consisting of Bengal, Assam Bihar, Orissa, and the Eastern States as a whole, constituting the homogeneous rice-growing area, which should have a surplus of 250,000 tons.

As the price of rice in Bengal declined slightly, the price naturally rose in Orissa and Bihar, with consequent dissatisfaction of those Governments.

Despite an almost unprecented wheat harvest in Punjab, one minister actually has ben advising agriculturists to hold on to their stocks.

While the Central Government has reserve powers to overrule all provincial governments in time of emergency, such powers would not be lightly exercised against autonomous governments ruling populations of many millions unless slower progress by methods of persuasion became impossible.

Brighter Aspects

Fortunately, there are brighter aspects to the situation, the principal one being a gradual restoration of confidence and an increase in normal trading. The food drive, started by the Bengal Government on June 7, seems to have yielded successful results in uncovering a certain amount of hoarded rice and in establishing a large number of village committees—100,000 is the number claimed—which should help in restoring confidence among the cultivators.

The Ministry has a good, constructive program, including removing supplies from villages to other areas when the villages' own needs are satisfied, thus automatically rationing rural areas, the requisitioning of 25 per cent of the traders' stocks above a certain amount, effecting a better distribution in towns by setting up government distribution centers which will not only sell at market rates but at subsidy rates when the need demands.

It also has announced various schemes for increasing food production, which if energetically pursued, should give good results in time. Meanwhile, the Central Government is continuing to send supplies to Bengal as well as to other areas like Bombay City and the states of Cochin and Travancore. The system of rationing in Bombay is reported by competent judges to be working well. Work of the six regional commissioners, under the Central Food Department, already has produced useful results, certainly in Bengal, according to Calcutta papers, and probably elsewhere, and is likely to be still more valuable later.

On the whole, the outlook is not unpromising. After all, India has suffered little in comparison with most other countries from the ravages of war and can hardly hope to escape entirely the economic dislocation and inconvenience the world struggle entails.

Army Organizes Special Training For Recruits Lacking Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa., June 29—An Army special training outfit, the 1389th Service Unit, for soldiers possessing limited educational qualifications or handicaps precluding regular military training, has been activated at the New Cumberland Army Reception Center.

Under command of Col. George H. Cherrington, former commanding officer of the Shenango Personnel Replacement Depot, the unit was activated here June 15 on orders from Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Commanding General of the Third Service Command. A similar unit has been put in operation at Fort Meade, Md., and courses will be of about six weeks' duration.

"The purpose of these special training units at reception-center level is to relieve organizations, unit training centers and replacement training centers from expending regular training effort on recruits who cannot absorb such training," General Reckord explained.

"Therefore, any man who is processed through a reception center who is unable to read and write English at a fourth-grade level, who is unable to speak or understand simple English, or who is classified in the lowest Army educational groping, will be assigned to one of the units before being given a permanent assignment with some branch of the Army ground, air, or service forces," the General continued.

"Those who do not evidence aptness for military training sufficient to justify further effort will be given discharges from the Army. In no event will a trainee be retained for the special training longer than three months."

Men will be assigned to the centers through screening tests conducted at induction stations.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today Sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 1,629,060
1943 vol. to date 169,734,448
1942 vol. to date 51,273,983

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Monday 52.0 Prev. day 51.7
Month ago 52.0 Year ago 35.2
1943 high 52.2 1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60p	2	62	62	62	
Abbott L pf (4)	† 50	111½	111	111½	—1½
Acme Ste (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
Adams Exp 1.15g	17	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Addressograph (1)	2	19½	19¼	19½	
Air Reductn (1e)	8	46⅞	46½	46½	
Alaska Juneau	5	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
Allegheny Corp	54	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Allegheny pf xw	27	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ½
Allegh pf $30ww	62	21⅝	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	10	37½	36¼	37½	+ 1¼
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	20	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅜
Allen Indust 3ae	3	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye 4b	5	159	158¾	158¾	
Allied Mills (1½g)	3	22¾	22⅜	22¾	— ¼
Allied Strs 1.45g	•16	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	4	94	94	94	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ½ei	15	40¼	39¾	40¼	
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	9	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	5	84	84	84	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	29	29	29	— ¾
Am Airlines 1½e	6	68¼	67½	68¼	
Am Bank Note .40e	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Am Bank N pf 3 †	30	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	+ ⅜
Am Beech (1.4e)	4	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	3	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	274	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅜
Am Can (3)	4	89⅞	89	89	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	† 50	179¼	179½	179¾	
Am Car&Fdry (2d)	23	42¾	42	42½	— ½
Am C&F pf 1.04ag	1	77½	77½	77½	
Am Ch & Cable 1g	2	23½	23½	23½	
Am Chicle (4e)	† 20	108	108	108	
Am Cryst Sug (1½g)	4	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Am C S 6%pf5	† 30	100½	100½	100½	—1½
Am Distill	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	17	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
Am & For Pow	14	7½	7⅜	7½	
Am F P 5½ 1.65b	2	76	76	76	
Am&FP $7 1.92b	4	87	87½	86½	— ½
Am & F P 2pf	30	24¾	23⅞	24½	— ⅛
Am-Haw $5 11½g	1	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	10	68	67¾	68	+1
Am Ice	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Am Ice pf (5ae)	2	56½	56	56½	+ ⅞
Am Internat 1.40e	20	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	5	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½b	6	107	104½	107	+2
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	7	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am M & Met 1½g	5	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	
Am M 6%pf 6 †	10	120	120	120	
Am News 1.80	† 60	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Am Pow & Lt	25	⅞	3⅜	3½	
Am P & L $6 pf	9	32⅝	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	14	29⅜	28⅞	29	— ⅛
Am Rad & St .30b	32	11¼	10¾	11	— ⅛
Am Rail Mill .40e	31	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
Am Rlty pf 4½g †	90	64	63½	64	+ ½
Am Sal Raz 1½g	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Seating (1½g)	6	16	16	16	
Am Ship Bld 2g †	90	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	26	42½	41	41	—1
Am Sm&R pf 7 †	20	151¾	151¾	151¾	
AmSnuffCo(1.80g)	8	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Am Sti Fdrs (1e)	17	27⅞	27	27¼	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Am Sug pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	154⅞	154	154⅞	
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	6	61	60⅜	61	+ ½
Am Tob pf (6) †	140	145	144¾	144⅞	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	22	11½	11⅜	11½	
Am Viscose (1g)	13	47¼	46¾	47	— ½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ½
Am Wat Wks	56	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	1	71	71	71	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Zinc ppf 3½k	1	52	52	52	—1
Anaconda 1g	33	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½g †	120	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Anchor H Gl .30g	•3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
Arm III	41	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf	3	60¼	59½	60	— ⅛
Arm III pf	10	66	66	66	—2
Armstrong Ck 1½g	0	38½	38	38⅜	— ¼
Arnold Const (1½)	1	10	10	10	
Arlloom Corp .20g	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Asso Drv Gds 1½g	28	15¼	14½	14½	—1
Asso DG 1pf 6	† 40	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
Asso DG 2pf 7	†100	90	89¾	90	+1
Atch T & S F 3g	21	56⅞	56¼	56¼	
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	
Atl Cst Line 1½g	8	34	33½	33⅝	
Atl Refin .30e	8	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅞
Atl Refin pf 4	† 50	112¼	112	112¼	+ ¼
Atlas Corp 1.4g	2	12	12	12	— ¼
Atlas Pow 1½e	†690	60	59	60	+ ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 20	122	122	122	+2
Aust N pr A 2k	†150	56	55	55	—2
Aviation Corp .10g	102	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Baldwin Loco (3½g)	† 14	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	14	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	10	12⅞	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k †	60	51	50	50	
Barber Asph	2	22	21½	21½	— ¼
Barker Bros (1½g)	•1	11	11	11	
Barker pf 2¾ †	20	43	43	43	+1¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½g	16	26¼	26	26	—1½
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Beat Crm pf 5 †	20	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
Bell Aire (1g)	6	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	6	38¼	37⅞	38¼	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60e	9	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	10	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	3	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	24	64½	63½	64¼	
Black & Dck 1.60	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	9	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bliss & Lau (½g)	1	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1e	28	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	4	54	53½	53½	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	130	50¼	50	50	— ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	18	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	30	37½	35⅞	37½	+1½
Boston Reel B 1g	4	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ½g	9	10¾	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	3	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Brkyn-Man Tr	10	1	1	1	
Brkyn Un Gas 1.6a	15	17½	16½	17½	
Brun-Balke (1½g)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (1½g)	6	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 40	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
Budd Wheel 1½g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	5	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .20g	5	31¼	31	31	
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	
Burr Add M .60	15	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Bush TBnf1¼k †	10	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	—1⅛
Butler Bros .30e	2	10	10	10	
Butler Bros pf1¼	2	26	26	26	
Byers (AM) Co	4	17¾	17¾	17½	— ⅛
Byers pf 7.20g †	50	80	80	80	
Byron Jack 1½g	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½b	11	29¼	28¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Can D G Air .60	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	26	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	9	9	9	
Cap Adm pf 3 †	30	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Caterpil Trac (2)	4	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp (1g)	6	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	117	117	117	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	85	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp 1½	11	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Found .10g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
C Hi Lt pf 4½k †	2	106½	106½	106½	
Cent Vio Sug 2½g	3	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	38¼	38	38¼	
Certain-teed Prod	15	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Cer-tand 6 pf	†120	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
Champ P&F .40k †	1	103	103	103	—1
Checker Cab	4	23¼	20¾	21	—2½
Ches & Ohio (3)	37	45¾	44⅝	45¼	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio pf 4	1	101½	101½	101½	
Chi & E Ill	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	1	14	14	14	
Chi Gt Wst	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1½k	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Ord .40e	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Chi Pn T pf 3	3	40½	40¼	40½	
Chi PT pref2½	10	12½	12½	12½	
Chickasha C Oil 3	2	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co	3	74	74	74	— ⅛
Chrysler Co (2½ag)	19	84¾	83	83⅜	
Cities Ser & P 1.20	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Cities S&P pf6½k †	1	101	101	101	—1
City Stores	3	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
City Stores pf 4½	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Clev Graph Br (1g)	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20g	11	42	41¾	42	— ⅛
Clueett Peabody 2g	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	2	168½	168¼	168¼	— ¼
Coca-Cola A (3) †	5	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P 4g	10	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Colo-F-I pf4½k †	30	107¾	107¼	107¾	
Colliers & Alt	1	27	27	27	
Col & South	160	12	11¾	11¾	
Col & South 1st †	230	11½	11¼	11½	
Col Fuel & Ir ½pg	6	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Col Br&Ir A .60a	1	22½	22¼	22½	
Col Br&Ir B .60g	1	22¼	22	22¼	
Col G & E	42	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	70	69½	70	— ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5 †	20	63	63	63	+1
Colum Pict ½pe	4	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Colum Pict pf 2¾	1	40	40	40	— ⅛
Comml Credit (3)	4	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Comml Cred pf 4½	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Comml Invest Tr 3	12	42½	42	42½	+ ¼
Comml Solvents .30g	14	14½	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Commith & South	37	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & So pf 3k	21	63½	63	63	
Commith Ed .70g	21	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Compl-Naira (1)	• 2	23½	23	23	—1
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	24	24	24	
Consol Cig pf 7 †	10	140¾	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
Cons Copper	18	5	4⅞	5	
Cons Edison 1.60	72	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	•4	101¼	101	101¼	+1¼
Cons Film Ind	2	3	3	3	
Cons Film pf (½ak)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Cons Laundries	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Con Vultee (1g)	20	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	13¼	13½	13¼	— ⅛
Cons' C pf 2½ new	1	35	35	35	
Cons Pr pf 4½z †	180	101	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
Container Corp ¾ag	4	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½pg	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Cont Can (½g)	15	36¼	35¾	36¼	— ¼
Cont Dia Fib .45g	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	•1	48	48	48	
Cont Motors .30g	32	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Cont Oil Del (1)	11	35¾	34⅝	34⅞	— ¼
Cont Steel (½pg)	2	26	25½	25½	—1⅜
Copperweld Stl .80	1	13⅜	1 ⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
Cor'weld pf 2½ †	600	50	49½	50	+ ¼
Corn Products 2.60	8	57⅜	57	57¼	
Coty Inc (1.15g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Crane Co (1e)	21	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5 †	190	105¼	105	105¼	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½pg	2	22½	21¼	22¼	— ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½pe	2	29	29	29	— ¼
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	† 110	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	+ ½
Crucible Steel 2g	21	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	79	78½	78½	—1½
Cuba RR pf	† 70	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	7	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	44	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1½ak	3	34	34	34	— ⅞
Curtiss-Wright 1e	30	8¼	8⅜	8¼	
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	4	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½pg	15	26¾	26	26½	+ ⅜
Davega Str (.30g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Davison Chem (1g)	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	12	40	38⅞	40	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	4	36	35¾	36	+1
Del & Hudson	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	6	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.90g)	10	20	19⅞	20	
Detroit Ed (.90g)	10	20	19⅞	20	
Deuce & R A 1	†370	32	30½	32	+1
Diam Match 1½	3	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ½pg	16	15	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼ag	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	90	43	43	43	
Doehler Die C ¾g	1	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
Dome Mines hl.20g	•8	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	33	32¾	33	
Duplan Cp pf 8 †	10	116	116	116	+1
du Pont de N (2g)	2	157	156¼	156¼	— ¼
Eastern Air L	9	39½	39	39½	— ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Eastman Kodak 5	3	165½	165	165	—1
East Kod pf 6 †	10	180	180	180	
El & Mus Ind .06g	8	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	9	38½	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
Elec Boat (½pg)	5	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
El Power & Light	24	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	7	60	59	60	+1
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	17	67¼	65	6 ¼	+2
El Storage Bat 2	2	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
Endicott-Jh pf 5 †	3	115	115	115	
Eng Pub Service	10	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	630	78	77½	78	+ ½
Eng $5½pf5½ †	90	81	81	81	+ ½
Erie RR (½pg)	4	14¾	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (½pg)	25	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
Evans Products	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	13	3¼	3	3	
Fairbanks Morse 1	5	39	38⅞	39	
Fairmon Sugar 2	4	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr (½ag)	6	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .20g	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½a †	50	94	93	93	— ½
Ferro Enamel	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Fir P F Ins 1.60a	•1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ½
Firestone T 1¼pg	41	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	110	110	110	+1
First N Strs 2½	1	37¾	37¾	37¼	— ½
Flintkote (1½pg)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Florsheim A 1½pg	1	26	26	26	
Follansbee Steel	8	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Follansbee 5 pf	50	48¾	47¾	48	— ¼
Foster Wh pf 7 †	130	132½	132¼	132¼	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	2	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tr 1.40	6	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Gabriel Co (.20g)	3	3¾	3½	3¾	
Gair (Robt) 1½g	1	3½	3½	3½	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gamewell Co 1g †	70	28¾	28½	28½	
Gar Wood Ind 1½g	57	6	5⅞	6	
Gen Am Trans 1½g	4	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
Gen Baking .45g	10	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Gen Bronze (.30g)	1	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Gen Cable A	1	16	16	16	
Gen Cab pf3½ak †	120	94	93¼	94⅞	+ ½
Gen Cigar (1)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	41	39⅜	38¾	39	— ⅛
Gen Foods .80a	11	41½	41¼	41½	
Gen Fds pf 4½ z	† 1	115½	115	115	— ½
Gen G&El cv pf	† 50	101½	101½	101½	—1
Gen Mills (4)	1	98	98	98	
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	5	132	132	132	+ ¼
Gen Motors (1ag)	42	55¼	54⅞	55¼	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	1	7¾	7½	7¾	
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Ry Signal ½pg	3	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6 †	10	110	110	110	
Gen Real & Util	5	1¾	1½	1½	
Gen Refract .60g	2	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (1½g)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gen Stl C pf 3k	270	81	80¼	80¼	— ⅜
Gen Tel (1.60)	6	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	21	21	21	
Gen T & Rub 1½g	1	25	24¾	24¾	
Gillette S Raz ¼ag	53	9¼	9	9	
Gimbel Bros .15g	9	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	3	81	80	80	— ¼
Glidden Co (.60g)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Goebel Brew (.20)	7	3	2⅞	3	
Goodrich B F ½pg	7	40¾	40¼	40¾	
Goodrich pf (5)	2	99¾	99	99¾	+ ⅜
Goodyear Tire 1½pg	16	40	39¼	39¾	— ⅜
Gothem H pf 7 †	10	90	90	90	
Graham-Paige Mot	30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	3	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Grand Union	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Granite C S .17½g	4	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Grant (WT) pf (1)	5	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	2	17½	17½	17½	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	11	26¼	25½	25½	—1
Gt Wstn Sug 1½ag	11	30¼	30¼	31¼	
Green (HL) (2e)	1	45¾	45½	45½	— ⅛
Greenfield Tap (1)	19	20	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12½	12½	12½	
Grum Air Ea 1½e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Guantan Sugar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 40	152	151	151	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
Hack W pf A1¼k †	10	35	35	35	
Hall (W F) Pr 1.20	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Hamm Drug .80e	1	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Hanna Co 2	1	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Harb-Walker ½pg	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ½pg	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Hayes Indust .15g	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	†180	105¼	104⅝	105¼	+ ½
Heinz (H J) Co 3	1	6	16¼	16¼	
Hercules Motor 1	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Hercules Powder 1g	1	85	85	85	— ⅛
Hershey Choc (3)	1	63	63	63	+ ½
Hershey cv pf 4a	3	111	110½	110½	+ ⅜
Holly Sugar (1)	1	16	16	16	
Homestake Min	3	36	35¾	36	
Hood-Hersh B ½pg	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Household Fin (4)	•1	55	55	55	— ⅛
Houdaille F pf 3 †	•50	109¼	109	109	+ ¼
Houston Oil	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	3	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	2½	2½	2½	
Hudson & Man pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Hudson B M&S k2	3	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	3	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
Hupp Motor	4	2	2	2	
Illinois Central	11	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Ill Cent Ll. (4)	†130	43½	43	43	— ½
Inspin P&L .90g	•2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Instant Rayon (2)	5	44½	43¾	44	— ¼
Inger-Rand (3g)	3	94	93¾	94	+ ⅛
Inland Steel (2g)	3	71½	71	71	— ½
Inspirat C Cop ½p

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ainsworth	8	8	8
100	Air Assoc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Air Investors	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Airc Assoc (⅝e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	20½	20½	20½
100	Alum Ltd (1¾)	114½	113	114
200	Alum Co Am	112¾	112	112½
400	Alum Co Am pf (6)			20
50	Am Book (⅝g)	28	28	28
100	Am Cap pf (.30g)	26½	26½	26½
50	Am Cap pr pf ($1½)	90½	90½	90½
400	Am Cap Mfg (⅛g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1100	Am C P&L A (.50g)	27	26	27
400	Am C P&L An (.80g)	33½	32	33
100	Am Cit P&L B	3¼	3¼	3⅛
900	Am Cyan B (.40)	46¾	45¾	46¾
1600	Am Export P war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Fork&Hoe (⅛g)	17	17	17
3000	Am Gas&E (1.60)	27¾	27½	27¾
1⅞	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	36	36	36
50	Am Laun Mch (1g)	27¾	27¾	27¾
2600	Am L&Tr (1.20)	17½	17½	17½
100	Am Marcadbo	11	11	11
100	Am Meter (⅛g)	23½	22½	22½
400	Am Republics (.10g)	10½	10½	10½
900	Am Superpow	13½	13¾	13¾
1400	Am Superpow pf	2¾	2	2
200	Ang-Wupp (.80g)	168¾	166¾	166¾
120	Appal Elec Pow pf (6)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Ark Nat Gas	5	4¾	4¾
1000	Ark Nat Gas A	9¾	9¾	9¾
800	Ark N Gas pf (.70k	30¾	30¼	30¾
400	Ata Royalty (.50g	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	35	35	35
50	Atl Col L Co (1⅝g)	3	3	3
2400	Atlas Corp war	8	7¾	8
400	Atlas D Forg (⅛g)	23¾	23½	23½
200	Atlas Ply (.40g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Auto V Mach (⅛g)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Avery & S pf (1½)	90½	90	88
130	Axton-Fish A	33	33	33
100	Babcock & Wil (⅛g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Barium Sta Stl	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Basic Refract (.30g)	14½	14½	14½
700	Beech Aire (1e)	3¾	3½	3¾
200	Bellanca Aire	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Berk&Gay Furn	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Birds S Pdr (⅛g)	7¼	7¼	7½
100	Blauner's (.60g)	14¾	14½	14½
100	Blue Ridge (⅛g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	45½	45½	45½
100	Blumenthal (8)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Bohack C 1 pf	85¾	85¾	85¾
50	Bohack HC 1 pf (2k)	71	71	71
100	Borne Scrym	25	25	25
50	Borne Scrym (1g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Bown-Bilt R	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Bown-Bilt H 1 pf	23½	23½	23½
900	Bras Tr LAr (⅝g)	11	10½	10½
200	Breese Corp (.90g)		9¼	9¼
200	Brewst Aero	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Bridgpt Mach	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Brill B	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Bruce Ye P L	15½	15½	15½
3200	Buf N&EP pf	96½	95	95
300	Buf N&EP $ pf	3½	3¼	3¼
3100	Burry Biscuit	11	11	11
300	Cak E Prod vte	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cal Ill Pow	4¾	4¾	4¾
13900	Callite Tung (.20g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Can Marconi (.04g)	17½	17½	17½
400	Carrier Corp	13	13	13
100	Casco Prod (1e)	17½	17½	17½
100	Castle (A M)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Catalin Am (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Cen & S W Ut	9¾	9¾	9¾
150	Cen Ind O & E	95½	95½	95½
100	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	104½	104½	104½
800	Ceoana Aire (1e)	15½	15½	15½
1700	Cities Service	91¼	91¼	91½
300	Cit Sve pf	9½	9¼	9¼
100	Cit Sve pf$			9¾
300	Claude Neon Lts	32	31¾	31¾
100	Cleve El Illum (1g)	15	15	15¼
700	Cleve Tract (⅝g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Colon Develop	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Colonial Airl	50	50	50
200	Colt P F Arm	50½	50	50½
50	Colum G & E pf (5)	90	90	84
8200	Comwlth & So war	30	30	30
50	Comm F Sve	56	56	56
900	Comm Water	10¾	10¼	10¼
100	Compo Sh Mvte	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cons Biscuit	61	61	61
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60¾	61	61
100	Cons Gas Ut	38	37½	37½
100	Cons Mng & Sm (.15a)	2	2	2
100	Cons Royalty (.50)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Cons Stl Corp	13½	12½	12½
100	Cooper-Bess (⅛g)	2	2	2
1300	Corroon & Rey	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Coxson & Neizo	8	8	8
200	Courtaulds (.091g)	24¼	23¼	24¼
6800	Creole Pet	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Crown C Int A (.20k)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Crown Drug (.08g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Crystal Oil Ref	2¾	2¾	2¾
2100	CubanAtlSug (3½e)	21	20½	20½
100	Darby Pet (⅝g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
50	Dayton Rub (⅛g)	31	31	31
10	Dayton Rub A (1g)	3¾	3¼	3¼
200	Deuglassit Mfg (.30g)	3½	3½	3½
300	Derby Oil	79	77	79
230	Derby Oil pf (11g)	24½	24½	24½
10	De Vilbiss (2)	30	30	30
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	12½	12½	12½
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1300	East Gas&F	33	33	33
400	East G&F 6 pf	84½	84½	85½
50	East G&F pr pf (4½)	55½	55½	55½
200	East Sta Corp	38	36¾	38
170	East Sta pf A	38	37	38
800	East Sta pf B	38	37	38
50	East Sug As pf 2¼k	39½	39½	39½
100	Easy Wash M B	8	7¾	8
10800	El Bond & Sh	67¾	67¼	67¾
3800	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	63½	62½	63
300	El Bo Sh Sh pf (6)	33	32½	33
500	El P&L 2 pf A	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Emerson Elec (.30g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
1800	Equity Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Esquire Inc (.30g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Fairchild Ea&Air	19	18¼	18¾
3800	Fansteel Met (⅛e	5½	5½	5½
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Fla P&L 7% pf (7	19¾	19¾	19¾
200	Ford M Can A (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	3	3	3
100	Found Ind Eng	16	16	16
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	79	77	79
10	Gatineau Powpf (h3)	13	13	13
100	Gen El Ltd (.34le)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Gen Finance (.30)	16	16	16
300	Gen Firepfx	101¼	101¼	101¼
50	Gen G & E pf B	2	2	2
100	Gen Share	5½	5½	5½
100	Gen Wat G&E	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Gilbert (AC) (⅛g)	17½	17½	17½
100	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17½	17	17½
3000	Goldfield Con	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Grand Rap V (.05g)	7	7	7
100	Gray Mfg	33	33	33
100	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	46½	46½	46½
2300	Gulf Oil	23¾	23¾	23¾
50	Hammer Pap	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Harford Ray vte	4½	4½	4½
100	Hearn D St pf (3)	44	44	44
800	Hearn D St pf (3)	44	44	44
100	Heela Min (⅛g)	23¼	23¼	23¼
700	Hayden Chem (.20g)	27	27	27
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	33½	32½	33½
30	Hormel & Co (2)	72	71¾	72
50	Humble Oil (⅝g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Hum-Ross P (.15g)	9	9	9
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	37½	37½	37¼
200	Il Iowa Pow pf (1¼k)	13¼	12¾	12¾
400	Imp Oil Ltd (⅝g)	13½	12¾	12¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (⅝g)	13½	12¾	12¾
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	30½	30½	30½
25	Indus Finan pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Int Hyd-El pf	17	16¾	16¾
1300	Int Petrol (⅝l)	17	16¾	16¾
200	Int S Ras B	1	⅞	⅞
1800	Int Util B	19	19	19
50	Int Util pf	41½	41½	41½
100	Int Util Util pf	17½	17½	17½
75	Iron Firem vte	76	76	76
50	Jer C P&L 5%pf	85½	85½	85½
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf	4	3¾	4
900	Kingston Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Kirby Pet (.10e)			

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
	30 Koppers Co pf (	96	95½	95½
	100 Krueger Brew		6¾	6¾
	40 Lack RR NJ	34½	34½	34½
	200 Lakehorne M (h.80)	12¾	12¾	12¾
	100 LakeyPdrM (.10e	3¼	3¼	3¼
	2000 Lamson Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾
	2000 Lehigh C&N	½	½	½
	2700 Leonard Oil Dev	4¾	4¾	4¾
	100 Lima Material (.10e)	12¾	12½	12¾
	300 Lone Star Gas	8¾	8¾	8¾
	100 Long Is Lts	4¾	4¾	4¾
	125 Long Isl L pf	42	41¾	41¾
	150 Long Isl L pf B	38½	38½	38½
	200 Loudon Pack 6%	1¼	1¼	1¼
	700 Louis L&E (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July	1
Franklin Savings Bank	July	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July	10
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July	10
Union Savings Bank	July	10
Warren Institution for Savings	July	10
Roxbury Five Cents Savings Bank	July	15
East Boston Savings Bank	July	15
Eliot Savings Bank	July	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July	15
Wilder Savings Bank	July	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July	21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July	15
Cooney Savings Bank, Chelsea	July	20

Wallace, Jones in Open Feud Over BEW Stockpile Program

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—A bitter dispute between two of the highest officials in the Administration broke into the open today, Vice-President Henry Wallace accusing Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones of "obstructionist tactics" and Mr. Jones accusing Mr. Wallace of "malice and misstatements."

Mr. Wallace, as Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare (BEW), declared in a long and sharply-worded statement for the Senate Appropriations Committee that Mr. Jones, as Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), had obstructed the BEW in its "single-minded effort to help shorten this war by securing adequate stocks of strategic materials."

The Vice-President saw in Mr. Jones' attitude "a timid, business-as-usual procedure." The RFC supplies funds for BEW buying of strategic materials.

Mr. Jones replied in this statement to the press:

"The release given out by Mr. Wallace today is filled with malice and misstatements. He makes two serious charges:

"1. That RFC had failed in the purchase and stockpiling of strategic and critical materials. The facts are that not more than 10 per cent of our purchases and commitments for these materials have been initiated by BEW. RFC commitments for foreign purchases have been approximately $3,500,000,000 of which not more than 10 per cent was originated by BEW. We have actually received and paid for materials to the value of $1,600,000,000 of which less than 5 per cent can be credited to BEW intiative.

"2. That RFC and I have obstructed and delayed programs of development and procurement initiated by Bew. There has been no serious delay by us of any vital program.

"I will answer the statement in detail and be glad to have a committee of Congress fully investigate the facts."

Mr. Wallace said Mr. Jones had created a "false impression" in testimony before the congressional economy committee headed by Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia.

"It is time to prevent further harmful misrepresentations of this nature," Mr. Wallace said, adding:

"Although the President, on April 13, 1942, transferred full control over the programming of imported strategic materials from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Board of Economic Warfare, which operates under broad directives received from the War Production Board, Mr. Jones has never fully accepted that authority.

Finds Obstructionist Tactics

"He and his personnel down the line have thrown a great many obstacles in the way of our exercise of the powers given us to carry out wartime assignments. Some of these obstructionist tactics have been minor and annoying and some have been of major consequence in this job of waging total war."

In his statement, Mr. Wallace discussed the stockpiling of various strategic materials. He said Congress had made funds available for such a purpose as far back as 1939 and that in the summer of 1940 the RFC was given funds for stockpiling.

"From the summer of 1940 until well past Dec. 7, 1941," Mr. Wallace said, "the Reconstruction Finance Corporation failed dismally, so far as the import field was concerned, to build the stockpiles authorized and directed by the Congress nearly 18 months before Pearl Harbor.

"This seems to us to have been a timid, business-as-usual procedure; at least it was a 'far cry' from the aggressive Government stockpiling which the Congress directed and authorized so that this nation might have a margin of security in its imported raw materials inventories."

Mr. Wallace referred to testimony of last December before the Senate Banking Committee in which he and Milo Perkins, executive director of BEW, "gave evidence of the extent to which he (Mr. Jones) had delayed the foreign rubber program and cited specifically his stalling in the gathering of wild rubber in South America and the planting of rubber plantations in Africa and in the planting of cryptostegia for natural rubber in the Caribbean." He said he was making today's additional statement because "the effort to misrepresent the facts concerning the Board of Economic Warfare has continued."

"There are times when the sense of public duty outweighs the natural personal reluctance to discuss facts of this nature," Mr. Wallace said. "This is such a time."

MacArthur Urges Speed

Mr. Wallace listed quinine, used in the treatment of malaria, among the strategic materials required. He said that on April 14, 1942, General Douglas MacArthur wired that two million seeds (Far East cinchona bark) of a high grade strain had been brought out of the Philippines and quoted Gen. MacArthur as saying the seeds "must be planted without delay."

"I am sorry to have to inform this committee," the Vice President said in his statement, "that Jesse Jones and Will Clayton (Assistant Secretary of Commerce and director of the Defense Supplies Corporation, an RFC subsidiary) stalled for months on this program. . . . There are times when what we need is more fights and fewer shortages."

Mr. Wallace said a plan to plant the seeds from the Philippines in Costa Rica was worked out by BEW and formally approved by the Undersecretary of War October 7, 1942, after RFC officials had acquiesced in the proposal.

On Oct. 10, Mr. Wallace continued, Mr. Jones notified BEW "the matter requires further consideration" and that these considerations continued for four months. The Vice President continued:

"Mr. Jones said that our proposal was post-war planning because of the time it takes for cinchona trees to come to full maturity for profitable stripping. The Fischer trees (Lt. Col. Arthur F. Fischer brought the seeds from the Philippines) couldn't be harvested for 2½ years at the earliest; normally seven years pass before stripping of the bark begins.

Wallace Questions Motive

"If the cinchona trees which we have been discussing have to be stripped after 2½ years because of desperate military needs for quinine, they will yield about 10,000 ounces of quinine—and a $125,000 loss to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That will mean red ink on the books of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"I do not like to assign motives, but it is difficult to escape the conclusion that a possible dollar loss held up this production project. Like many things in total war this project may, of course, prove to be an expensive undertaking in terms of dollars. It seems to us to be a wise investment in terms of saving lives, however.

"It was not until late January, 1943, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation finally announced that it would spend some money for this quinine project. For all the full power the President has given the Board of Economic Warfare over imports, we are helpless when Jesse Jones, as our banker, refuses to sign checks in accordance with our directives.

"Finally, we have won out in all such cases, but the time lost has been precious time which there was no excuse for losing. There have been many other times, of course, when personnel down the line in both the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Board of Economic Warfare have found themselves in complete agreement and have moved forward together with speed. The situation is better than it was a while back, and Mr. Perkins emphasized this fact in his recent testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

Costa Rica Project Under Way

"Colonel Fischer is now in Costa Rica and the quinine project is under way. Some of his seeds have been germinating in the Department of Agriculture's experimental station in Beltsville and are about to be sent to Costa Rica. The rest will be planted there. It will be 1946 beore quinine from these seeds brought out of the Philippines by Colonel Fischer can be put to work fighting malaria in the tropics. Even so, our armed forces may need it desperately by that time if they are still fighting in the malarial regions of the Southwest Pacific.

"We and the Army would be quite willing to strip a greater part of the young trees at the end of 2½ years if we have to do so to get quinine for our soldiers, ever though the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may lose a little money through not waiting seven years to let the trees mature for the most profitable period of stripping.

"In fairness to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation I want to report that on a recent development project in Guatemala, where 300,000,000 cinchona trees for quinine are being planted under Board of Economic Warfare directives, we have thus far had no opposition from the RFC. We had previously won our fight in terms of principle on the Fischer project just described and Mr. Jones has not yet opposed us on the much larger project we have worked out in Guatemala.

Discussing purchases of cinchona bark in Latin America, Mr. Wallace drew this conclusion:

Holding Up Quinine Program

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation thus held up the vital quinine program while it objected to the 'tone' of our letters, mislaid papers, forgot about offers, and handpicked its suppliers from the 'right kinds of people,' instead of making a desperate fight to buy every pound of cinchona bark it could locate from any source whatsoever, regardless of the financial risks involved."

Mr. Wallace said there had been delays in RFC purchases of such strategic materials as beryl ore, castor seeds, cobalt, corundum, palm oil, flax fiber, jute, sisal, tantalite, Zirconium and fats and oils. On fats and oils, the Vice-President commented:

"For all practical purposes, however, virtually nothing was done by Mr. Jones to build a Government stockpile of fats and oils even after Pearl Harbor, when the Japs were conquering the Far East from which we had been getting tremendous supplies.

Since February, 1943, Mr. Wallace said, BEW had been negotiating and drafting all imported materials contracts, getting them executed by sellers, then sending them to the RFC subsidiaries for execution. This procedure, he said, was established to eliminate delay and confusion.

To end what he termed "this wrangling," Mr. Wallace recommended that funds be appropriated directly for BEW to buy and develop all imported strategic materials. He said BEW officials "should be free of this hamstringing bureaucracy and backdoor complaining of Mr. Jones and his employees."

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 1:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
12	Am P&L 6s 1016	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
6	Ark P&L 5s 56	71	70½	71
4	As Elec 4½s 53	22¾	22½	22½
2	As G&E 5s 50	22½	22½	22½
26	As G&E 5s 58	22½	22½	22½
19	As G&E 4½s 49	80½	80½	80½
5	As T&T 5½s 55A	118¾	118¾	118¾
1	Baldw L 6s 50	115¼	115¼	115¼
3	Bell T Can 5s 57B	106	106	106
1	Birm El 4¼s 68	104	104	104
5	Broad Riv P 5s 54	36½	36½	36½
5	Cen St El 5½s 54	100	100	100
1	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	53¾	53¾	53¾
10	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	94	94	94
1	Cities Ser 5s 50	95½	95½	95½
45	Cities Ser 5s 50	95½	95	95
18	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	96½	96½	96½
24	Cont O&E 5s 58A	85	84¾	85
19	Cuban Tob 6s 44	89	89	89
1	East G&F 4s 56A	98	97½	97½
82	Ebas P&L 5s 2030	105½	105½	105½
1	Fed Water 5½s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Fla P&L 5s 54	98¼	98¼	98¼
6	Gatineau Pow 3¼s 69	97	96½	97
2	Glen Ald Coal 4s 66	93½	93½	93½
6	Guar Inv 8s 48A	108¼	108¼	108¼
13	Idaho Pow 3¼s 67	107	107	107
4	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	89½	89½	89½
1	Ind Svc 5s 63A	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	108½	108½	108½
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	52½	52½	52½
4	Inters Pow 5s 57	85	85	85
1	Inters Pow 5s 57	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	McCord R 6s 48 st	110¼	110¼	110
8	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	102	102	102
1	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	88½	88½	88½
12	N Eng G&E 5s 50	68¼	68¼	68¼
1	N Eng G&E 5s 48	69	69	69
13	N Eng G&E 5s 47	95¾	95¾	95¾
3	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	94	93¾	93¾
18	N Eng Pow 5s 48	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	N Eng Pow Co 3½s 61	104½	104½	104½
3	N Orl PS 6s 49 A	107½	107½	107½
5	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	107	107	107
5	Nor Ind PS 3¾s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
10	Ohio Pow 3½s 68	107	107	107
3	OklaNatGas 3¾s 55	105½	105½	105½
1	Pen Con P&L 4½s 77	107	107	107
1	Pen Con P&L 5s 79	100	100	100
3	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	149¾	149¾	149¾
1	Pub Sr Nd 6s 61	90	90	90
1	Queens Bor O 5½s 52	105½	105½	105½
3	So Cal Ed 3s 65	89	89	89
4	So Ind Ry 4s 53	81	81	81
7	Stand O&E 6s 48 st	81	81	81
9	Stand O&E 6s 48 cv st	81	81	81
4	Stand O&E 6s 51	81	81	81
4	Stand O&E 6s 62	81	81	81
13	Stand P&L 6s 57	100	100	100
1	Tex El El 5s 60	108¾	108½	108½
1	Tex Pow&L 5s 50	109¾	109¾	109¾
9	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	80¾	80¾	80¾
12	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
1	Utah P&L 4s 2021A	98	97½	98
1	Utah P&L 5s 2030	104½	104½	104½
1	Waldorf Ast 5s 54	110½	110½	110½
1	W Wash Wat P 3½s 64	88	88	88
2	West Newap Un 6s 44	88	88	88

Oil Firm

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—A Federal Court jury has exonerated the Cosden Petroleum Corporation; its president, Raymond L. Trilleti, and Superintendent R. Weldon Thompson of charges of conspiracy to violate the Connally Hot Oil Act.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	6½	7½
American Barge Line Co	8¾	9½
American Hardware Co	36¾	38¼
American Manufacturing	35½	38½
American Manufac 5 pf	85½	...
American Wringer Co	6½	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	30¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	73½	...
Appleton Company	34¾	37½
Applied Arts Corp	2	3¾
Arlington Mills	49¾	53½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	34½	39½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	4¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	23½	25¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	103½	...
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103½	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13½	14
Berkshire Fine Spin $6 pf	60	...
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99	...
Boston Wharf Company	18½	30¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	38	40½
Brown Co	1.50	3.25
Brown Co pf	33½	38½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	8½
Central Railway Signal A	39	33
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
†Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	30¼	32½
Cornell Dubilier	15½	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	38¾	31½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24½	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Draper Corporation	68	71
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¾	18
Eastern Corporation	6¾	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	18½	20¾
Exolon Co	10½	13½
Family Loan Society Inc	10½	11½
Family Coal Society pf A	42¾	48¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	21½	23
Fruit of the Loom	14½	16½
General Fire Extinguisher	23¼	25¾
General Machinery	9¾	10½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	37½	40½
Goodall Worsted Co	11½	11¾
Graton & Knight Co	88¾	90¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	30	32½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	33¾	34¾
Great Northern Paper Co	52¾	...
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	16	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	2¼	3
Greenfield T & D $1.80 pf	21½	23
Harrington & Richardson	13¾	13
Hazelite Mfg Co	15¾	16½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	14¾	15¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20½	22
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	24½	26¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	33¾	35¾
Hooker Electri Chem	6	6½
International Machine Tool	35	...
Keith George E Co	8½	9¾
Kendall Company	16¾	18¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	32½	38½
Landers Frary & Clark	20½	21½
Lincoln Stores Inc	107	...
Lincoln Stores 7	53¼	56
Long-Bell Lumber Co	102½	104½
Ludlow Mfg & Salesc Co	40¾	43¾
Marathon Paper Mills	59½	62¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	40¼	43½
Merck & Co	113	117
Merck & Co 4½ pf	39¾	43¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	63¾	...
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	30¼	33¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	9	10½
Millers Falls Company	8¼	8¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	18	30
Nahawena Mills	58¾	...
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	35	38
Nashua Manufacturing Co	70¼	74
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	25½	27¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	4¾	5¼
National Chemical & Mfg	10½	11¾
National Shirt Shops	63¾	65¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton 80¼	39¾	43
Newmarket Manufac Co	31¼	34½
Nonquitt Mills	9¾	11¼
Ohio Finance	39	...
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	13½	14½
Parker Appliance	110½	115
Plymouth Cordage Company	55¾	...
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor ¾ W	84¼	...
Quincy Mkt C&W 5 pf	3½	4
Remington Arms Co Inc	36½	38½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26¾	28¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	50¾	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	36½	39¼
Sanford Mills	27½	29¾
Submarine Signal Co	5¾	6¾
Tampax Inc	2¾	3¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	15½	16¾
United Elastic Corp	58¼	60
US Envelope Company	113	117
US Envelope Co 7 pf	45¾	...
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	99½	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	28¼	30¼
Wamsutta Mills Inc	9¼	10¾
Warner & Swasey Co	35¼	37½
Warren Bros Class A	10

Braves Oppose Cubs In Relief Fund Twin Bill

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With $500,000 the goal set by Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the big leagues tomorrow go to work for the very worthy National Relief Fund, Inc. Net receipts of all major games, with the American League's eastern clubs in the West and National westerners in the East, will be tossed into President Roosevelt's fund, which embraces numerous relief societies.

One hundred thousand will be taken off the top for the bat and ball fund, which equips service camps and stations with baseball paraphernalia. On July 28 the program will be reversed, with the A. L. eastern teams at home and N. L. westerners playing hosts. Too, receipts of the 11th annual All-Star Game, booked at Philadelphia's Shibe Park July 13, will swell the fund.

Cubs Here

Here in Boston, Bob Quinn, newspapermen and radiomen, a small group of royal rooters, and the various branches of the armed forces are working overtime to sell tomorrow's double-header between the Braves and Chicago Cubs to local customers. Although the machinery did not begin working until late last week, it is the belief of Bob and John Quinn that Braves Field will be taxed to capacity.

In an effort to add spice to the program, the Braves have arranged the following between the games: music by the Port of Embarkation Army Band; fungo hitting, baseball throwing, and base running contests for servicemen, with the Park Department's Billy Mullin presiding; and drilling by the Army's Radio School boys. It was still hoped today that a group of Waacs, Waves or Spars can be brought in to color the program.

Two hundred tickets for the twin bill were dropped from a Navy airplane shortly after noon today over Boston Common. Anybody picking up one was requested to pass same along to a serviceman or servicewoman.

Braves Winning

From a baseball standpoint, the customers should find the show attractive. The Braves, winners in six of their last eight starts, are still trying for their initial 1943 victory over the Cubs, despite the fact that the locals hold series edges over such rival outfits as the Dodgers (5-4), the Giants (8-6), Cincinnati (4-2), and the Pirates (4-3). The Cubs have taken all four starts with the Braves, two going overtime. The approaching series continues with singles Thursday and Friday.

Contrary to expectations, Norwood High School's Ray Martin will not start one of the games tomorrow, unless Casey Stengel should change his mind at a late hour. Bob Quinn points out, and wisely, that starting Martin against the Cubs before a large crowd might throw too much pressure on the boy's debut, perhaps ruining his confidence and career. He has not yet thrown a ball in a professional league. However, the Braves may give him a chance in late innings if circumstances are right.

Stengel has Nate Andrews and Jim Tobin, two of his aces, ready for the seventh-place Cubs. Nate has won six; Jim five. The strong-armed Bithorn or the veterans Bill Lee and Lon Warneke are possible Chicago pitchers. The first game starts at 1:30.

* * *

Briefs . . . Bob Quinn emphasizes that the between-game extras will be cut to 20 minutes or half an hour so that the show will not drag . . . Landis figures that games tomorrow and July 28 will raise some $400,000 and that the All-Star Game will add about $100,000 . . . The long week-end schedule at Braves Field calls for a single with Pittsburgh on Saturday and a double-header on Sunday, and a twin bill with the Cincinnati Reds on Monday, the holiday . . . The Cardinals come here late next week and stay through the following week end.

* * *

The Red Sox, moving west, stopped off at Sampson, N. Y., to play an exhibition with the U. S. Naval Training Station nine there yesterday . . . With the big leaguers leading, 6-0, rain halted the game in the first half of the fourth inning . . . The Sox open at Detroit tomorrow, playing three singles in a row with the Tigers . . . We hear that Johnny Pesky is hitting .460 and Ted Williams .390 for the Chapel Hill Navy team.

Members of the '22' Club

Wide World

St. Louis Cardinal Sluggers

The World's Champion St. Louis Cards have a new club, called the "22" Club, whose total membership comprises these three ball players—Stan Musial, Harry Walker, and George (Whitey) Kurowski, left to right. All hit safely in 22 consecutive games, and all ended their hitting streaks at that point.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Slumps Are Hard to Shake

Tony Lupien walked into the clubhouse at Fenway Park, flung his glove into his locker and dropped into a chair. It was two hours before game time, yet his Red Sox uniform was soaked with perspiration. In a prolonged slump at the plate, the first baseman had been taking extra batting practice, with three or four of Hughie Duffy's kids doing the pitching and shagging.

"There, maybe that will do it," said Lupien, shaking his head. "I've tried everything and I'm still open to any suggestions."

Ball players like Lupien have been battling slumps ever since the game began; and although a lot of smart fellows have found answers to most of the problems a big leaguer runs up against, the batting slump remains a deep, dark mystery.

The Mystery

And, no doubt, it always will. But if some enterprising gentleman comes along in the course of human events with a sure solution, said gentleman will over night become a person of great wealth. Every ball player in the country would pay good money to learn his secret. And, a few days ago, Lupien would have been one of his best customers.

The men who play the game have been wondering for a long time why normally good hitters will suddenly lose the combination at the plate; why a man who has been clouting line drives against the fences since opening day, without notice begins popping up and grounding out to the infield. The same pair of hands are swinging the same bat at the same ball and he is looking at the pitcher with the same eyes, yet he is going three, four and five times up a game without hitting safely.

At first he may be hitting line drives into the gloves of waiting fielders. But after a while the pop-ups start coming and, as they say in the dugout, the slump gets him "down."

Begin Dropping

Managers as well as ball players have tried combating slumps. Most of them, though, let their men alone. Trying to talk a man out of a decline at bat only adds to his confusion. When you approach him with suggestions, he very likely will get even tighter at the plate than he was. If the rest of the crowd leaves him alone, after a while the base hits begin dropping once more.

Ty Cobb, who walked out of big league baseball with a lifetime .367 average for 24 years, had his own pet system for combating slumps. He would walk up there and merely hit the ball back to the pitcher. As his eye and timing returned, he would swing harder. Then, eventually, he would be all right.

Honus Wagner, too, pulled a smart trick. The great Pirate shortstop once went up 15 or 20 times without a hit, which sounds unbelievable if you knew the man and of his power. Like Lupien, he had tried everything. Then a thought struck Honus. "Why not try hitting left-handed?" He did and made a hit. The next time up he switched back to the right side and got another one. The slump was broken.

Ted Williams used a variation of the Cobb system and, come to think of it, Ted's probably was as good as any. He simply swung easy and tried to drop the ball over the infield. After he had produced a couple of line drives in that manner, he would go back to pulling for the bleachers.

Hughie Duffy, who should know now if he ever is going to, thinks that a majority of present-day ball players could lose their slumps if they would forget about the fences and just try to meet the ball. "Yes, Williams had the right idea," Hughie said. "When you continue to pull for long balls, you're prolonging your slump. You're in a slump because your timing is off, and only by swinging easy for a while can you get it back."

Indians Sign Doljack

CLEVELAND Ohio (AP) — The Cleveland Indians have brought their roster to the 25-player limit by signing Frank Doljack, outfielder, who remained out of baseball last year after a professional career in which he played with the Detroit Tigers.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Dahlgren, Philadelphia, .351; McCormick, Cincinnati, .336.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 53; Camilli, Brooklyn, 41.
Runs Batted In—Herman, Brooklyn, 45; Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 42.
Hits—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 81; McCormick, Cincinnati, 80.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 20; Musial, St. Louis, and McCormick, Cincinnati, 17.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 10; Russell, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 8; Nicholson, Chicago, Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, and Litwhiler, Philadelphia-St. Louis, 7.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 8; Ott, New York, 7.
Pitching—Krist, St. Louis, 6-1; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 10-2.

American League

Batting—Hockett, Cleveland, and Stephens, St. Louis, .342.
Runs—White, Philadelphia, 39; Case, Washington, and Keller, New York, 37.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 42; Johnson, Washington, 40.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 77; Hockett, Cleveland, 76.
Doubles—Lasha, St. Louis, and Keltner, Cleveland, 18.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and Johnson, Washington, 5.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 10; Stephens, St. Louis, 9.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 20; Vernon, Washington, 18.
Pitching—Candini, Washington, 7-0; Grove, Chicago, 4-0.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 2, Rochester 1.
Jersey City 5, Buffalo 1.
Syracuse at Toronto, postponed. Only games scheduled.

American Association

Indianapolis 2, Toledo 1.
Kansas City 6, St. Paul 5.
Milwaukee 5, Minneapolis 4.
Louisville at Columbus, postponed.

Eastern League

Springfield 11, Utica 10.
All other games postponed.

Southern Association

Memphis 5-3, New Orleans 2-2.
Nashville 11, Knoxville 1.
Birmingham 8, Little Rock 2.
Chattanooga 7, Atlanta 1.

Pacific Coast League

Open date.

National War Relief Game
BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Web 2100; Braves Field, Sta. 5000; Fenway Park and Information Booth, Boston Common.

Stephens Now Is Tied With Oris Hockett

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP) — If Vernon (Junior) Stephens of the St. Louis Browns wants to be inducted into the Army still wearing the mantle of leadership among American League hitters he will have to ward off Oris Hockett of the Cleveland Indians.

After holding first place undisputed for many weeks, Stephens finally has had to share it with a .342 batting average. In the last week the mark of the St. Louis slugger dropped from .358 and Hockett increased his average slightly from .340.

In the National League Ellsworth (Babe) Dahlgren, who, like Stephens expects to be called for induction soon, continued serenely at the front of the Senior circuit's hitters with a .351 average. Frank McCormick of Cincinnati replaced Billy Herman of Brooklyn in the runner-up slot during the week with a .336 mark.

Based on 150 or more times at bat, the 10 leaders in each league were:

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
Dahlgren, Phila.	60	225	22	79	.351
McCormick, Cinn.	60	238	29	80	.336
Frey, Cincinnati	52	217	28	72	.332
Herman, Brooklyn	66	249	37	78	.325
Mack, Chicago	61	231	30	73	.316
Musial, St. Louis	62	240	40	75	.313
Gustine, Pittsburgh	53	192	21	59	.307
Walker, St. Louis	57	217	29	66	.304
Holmes, Boston	58	238	25	72	.303
Vaughan, Brooklyn	66	271	53	81	.299

American League

Hockett, Cleveland	52	222	32	76	.342
Stephens, St. Louis	49	184	27	63	.342
Wakefield, Detroit	57	248	29	77	.311
Higgins, Detroit	55	235	28	65	.310
Cramer, Detroit	48	205	23	61	.298
Johnson, Washington	62	234	34	68	.291
Fox, Boston	59	234	27	67	.286
Appling, Chicago	57	223	19	62	.278
Lasha, St. Louis	57	245	31	68	.280
Cullenbine, Cleveland	53	173	24	48	.277

Ponkapoag Showing Hardly Conducive to More Opens

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little encouragement for Massachusetts clubs to stage open tournaments this season could be derived from the one staged at the State's Ponkapoag Club in Canton Friday and Saturday. The attendance for the two days was specified as 70 and they were mostly home club members. The excessive heat probably had something to do with this skimpy showing, but more than likely it was nine-tenths the OPA's drastic order on pleasure driving.

"It isn't so much getting here as getting home that dampens their enthusiasm, in my opinion," comments Officer Clifford B. Sullivan of the State Police, who has supervised Ponkapoag since 1932. "We have good bus service, right to the entrance; but after the players come out and play a round of golf and then maybe have a little wait for a bus and perhaps have to make two or three transfers to get home, they're not so keen.

"To show you the difference," he went on, "we had a constant growth in membership from the time the club started until we reached a peak of over 700 in 1940, as the reputation of the course spread throughout the district. There was a slight decrease two years ago and distinct falling-off last year, on account of the war, while this year the membership is down to 265. Look around now," he said (this was late Sunday forenoon, when play normally would be at its height), "and you see only scattered groups of players, whereas two years ago at this hour, and under these delightful playing conditions, there would be groups waiting on every tee. You can see the answer right in that parking space."

In the spacious parking space, which would have been jammed with cars under other circumstances, were exactly two automobiles one Officer Sullivan's, the other owned by a member of the working staff.

Fairways Hurt

Meantime, few other courses in the local district (if any) were as green and perfectly groomed as Ponkapoag for the open tournament or for the playing of members and transients over the week end. For, you see, the hot spell of the last 10 days or more has hurt the fairways. Where most of them were green and fresh and velvety as late as a week ago Sunday, most of them are now brown from sun, wind, and lack of moisture.

Troubles, it seems, have piled up on the golf clubs in a veritable succession. Play has fallen off substantially since the OPA clamped down, with golf courses subjected to rigid enforcement. Shortage of man-power has put a heavy burden on green-keeping staffs and right off the reel the greenkeepers of many private clubs found themselves up against it to keep the fairways and greens in shape due to the constant rains and quick growth of grass in May.

Rough Still Grows

A number of them found it impossible, with curtailed staffs, to groom fairways and putting greens and still keep the rough down. They naturally felt that they had to give their attention first to the groomed playing areas. And now, after all their efforts, and after things were looking so nice, except for the rough, most of them gaze over stretches of brown, and groan. And they still have that rough to cut.

One private club with its own water supply, plenty available from a seemingly inexhaustible brook that runs through the property, is the Blue Hill Country Club. But Greenkeeper William Partridge, who has been in charge since the club was started about 20 years ago, simply hasn't been able to keep the fairways watered because he hasn't the men to handle the sprinklers.

Early Season Rumors

All he has attempted, therefore, is to keep the putting surfaces well watered, using the sprinklers all day Fridays and for three hours on Saturday morning, to be ready for the week-end play. Earlier in the season there were rumors that this club, among the most inaccessible in the district, would shut down for the season, but it has kept going and, despite scanty attendance, its executives plan to go along, optimistic over the future, in their belief that they have a grand layout, an ideal setting when automobiles are in general use again, and a course reputation that has been built up amazingly the last six or eight years.

John Ford, pro at Blue Hill for 17 years, and a most enthusiastic rooter for the course, recently played with four companions, before the rough was cut. They had to carry their own clubs and John could foresee plenty of trouble for balls hit off the line. So on the first tee he ruled that any time a ball was lost in the rough and could not be found within reasonable time, another could be dropped in the rough without penalty. That's what I call a sensible ruling and it turned out to be a thoughtful provision, for one member of the party, a good golfer and generally very accurate, lost three balls in quick succession.

Yale Golfer in Paradox

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Keith Bridston, the only underclassman on Yale's newly crowned National Collegiate golf championship team and the only Eli to lose in the first round of match play, is the fellow responsible for Yale's victory.

This paradox occurred as Yale surged from behind yesterday at Olympia Fields to step into the role of a strong contender when favored Michigan and Louisiana State faltered on the last round of the 36-hole championship route.

The three Eli seniors—Robert Kuntz, Walter Beckjord, and J. G. Harris—had fired second rounds of 73, 75, and 79, and needed a 79 by Bridston to beat Michigan's aggregate of 618 and L. S. U.'s total of 621. And Bridston came through with a 76, although he lost his match to Dale Morey of L. S. U., a 1942 semifinalist, on the 18th hole, 1 up.

The match was just one of five that ended by one up scores. Two others went to the 19th hole while Wallace Ulrich of Carleton (Northfield, Minn.) and Walter Kearns of Princeton went 20 before Ulrich won out.

The N. C. A. A. fathers made a real golfing merry-go-round out of the first day's activities by scheduling a triple quantity of activity—all at the same time—and did these things:

1. Held the 18-hole qualifying test in which John (Sonny) Ellis of Louisiana State won medal honors with a fine par 72, with Michigan's Phil Marcellus second at 73.
2. Staged the first round of match play in which both Ellis and Marcellus promptly were eliminated.
3. Conducted the team championship fight in which Yale was the winner.

Thus all was comparative calm today as the 16 first-round survivors waded into the second and third rounds of competition, designed to pare the field by tonight to four players. Semifinals and the final are booked for tomorrow.

Today's second pairings included: Jack Duers, Northwestern, vs. Robert Kuntz, Yale. Wallace Ulrich, Carleton, vs. J. G. Harris, Yale. Walter Beckjord, Yale, vs. John Donohue, Georgetown. William Roden, Texas, vs. Dale Morey, Louisiana State.

Former Prep School Rivals Still Competing in South Pacific Area

(The following story was written by Sergeant Joseph L. Alli, 503 Massachusetts Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. (Delayed)—For two seasons, while both were students at Dean Academy in Franklin, Mass., the huge form of John T. Brickley of 646 West End Avenue, New York City, barred Rodney D. Sadler of 4260 Belsey Road, Flint, Mich., from a regular position on the school football team.

Today, Pvt. First Class Sadler is a second-string tackle on a Marine regiment eleven—still trying to take the "varsity" assignment away from his friendly rival, Pvt. First Class John T. Brickley, U. S. M. C.

The rivalry between Brickley (weight 240 pounds) and Sadler (210) started in 1940 at Dean Academy. Both performed at tackle, but Sadler had to play second fiddle to Brickley most of the time.

In their regiment's opening contest Brickley was one of the stars; Sadler watched most of the game from the bench.

Brickley comes by his football talent naturally. His father, the famous Charles E. Brickley, is one of Harvard's gridiron greats, having dropkicked five field goals to whip Yale, 15 to 5, in the 1914 classic between the two colleges.

Brickley was a member of the Bronxville (New York) High School eleven for four seasons and twice was named on the All-Metropolitan teams. He was also selected for the Westchester County All-Star eleven in 1939.

He expects to complete his education and play college football "after we win the game we're playing now." He enlisted Jan. 19, 1942.

Pvt. First Class Sadler is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Sadler of Flint. He was graduated from Flint Central High School before attending Dean Academy. He enlisted Jan. 24, 1942.

Both men participated in the Battle of Guadalcanal.

Dixie Walker First

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Baseball War Bond League, which already has brought $125,055,000 to the Government since its inception on June 8, lists Dixie Walker of the Brooklyn Dodgers as the most popular player in the city, with Ernie Lombardi of the Giants a surprise second.

Fans get a ballot to name their favorite with the purchase of each war bond.

Views on Rice Disputed By West Haven Sport Fan

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After seeing Gunder Haegg, the flying Swede, in his maiden race in this country against Greg Rice a couple of week ends ago, the writer went out on a limb by declaring he thought Rice could beat Haegg if both were in top condition.

One who holds a different opinion is Harry A. Engstrom of West Haven, Conn., who writes he has been an amateur athletic follower for the past 25 years. He too saw Haegg run at Randall's Island Stadium, but he came away with a different view, ably expressed in a letter to this corner as follows:

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest your articles on the sport page of the Monitor. In your article of June 22 you state "this observer refuses to concede that the visiting record-holder is the faster runner at the distance," namely 5,000 meters.

I have followed amateur athletics for approximately twenty-five years and I saw Haegg and Rice run last Sunday at Randall Island. Let us look at the time of both of these runners. Haegg's best time on 5,000 meters is 13:58. The best that Rice has done is 14:39. Let us make allowances for these two men as it is claimed they were not in condition. It is especially emphasized on Rice's condition. Haegg spent six weeks traveling and two weeks to get himself into condition. Rice, as you state, has not been beaten in about two years at this distance. It is my humble opinion that Rice could not beat Haegg this time or any other time, regardless of the "catch a train kick" that you speak of.

We must not forget that runners such as Haegg and Nurmi are not forgetful of any final kick a runner may have. They have the ability to pace themselves during a contest so that they are able to have a handsome lead when the final lap gets around. I also notice that you speak of Haegg turning around watching Rice. It must be kept in mind that Haegg ran this race to beat Rice and not to make any time. Assuming that these two runners are in top-notch condition, I do not agree with you that Rice could beat him.

We must also give these foreign runners due credit for training methods which are entirely different from our runners. We must also remember that runners such as Rice and others spent 75 per cent of their time at colleges doing nothing else, whereas runners such as Haegg, Nurmi, and Kolehmainen come out of the working class and their time for training is very limited.

It is my humble opinion that if Rice could not beat Haegg on a day like last Sunday when the weather was hot and Haegg had only two weeks acclimating himself, he will not at any time be any closer at the finish. Please check time records of Haegg and Rice and I am sure you will agree with me.

Yours truly,
(signed) Harry A. Engstrom.

Well, the writer has checked the records, and while he will admit that Engstrom has all the better of the times, he still will not concede the point. He still believes that Rice in shape could stick to whatever pace Haegg set, and then beat him in a race to the tape.

Personally the writer has never seen Rice in worse condition for a race than he was that Sunday. As a matter of fact Greg was so out of condition that he even felt the effects of his exertions the following Monday, something a Rice in shape never would have done.

It is all a matter of conjecture, of course—the actual point of difference in the conditions of the two runners, and something that will probably never be proved, for it is doubtful now that the two will ever meet in an ideal situation. It cannot be denied that Haegg proved himself the better man at their first meeting, and he could conceivable do it again at their second.

We are willing to give Haegg all the credit in the world for his different training methods, but while remembering that American runners spent a lot of time runing at college (hardly 75 per cent, though) they still can get as far out of condition when they stop as a foreigner can when he quits. It must also be remembered that Haegg had the benefit of two weeks of solid training at Dartmouth, where he trained exactly as he wished. Rice did most of his training playing games with his charges in the Maritime Service, and did what running he could in a field, not on a cinder track.

Being two such paragons of racing, it is a pity that Rice and Haegg could not have arranged a meeting when all was serene in the world. If they meet after the war is over, other excuses may be made.

The whole question will probably be decided by vote of the majority. Right now it appears as though the writer is on the side of the minority—but that is one of the pleasures of writing sports in a free country. You can pick your side, and have your say, and still not have to go into hiding.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	37	22	.627	
Brooklyn	40	26	.606	½
Pittsburgh	32	28	.533	5½
Cincinnati	30	29	.508	7
Philadelphia	30	31	.492	8
Boston	28	30	.483	8½
Chicago	23	38	.377	15
New York	23	39	.371	15½

Results June 28
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 1.
Only game scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	33	24	.579	
Washington	34	28	.548	1½
Boston	32	31	.508	4
Cleveland	30	31	.492	5
Chicago	27	30	.474	6
Detroit	27	30	.474	6
Philadelphia	30	34	.469	6½
St. Louis	26	31	.456	7

Results June 28
No games scheduled.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Brubaker	7	2	3	0	1	.429
Nieman	82	10	25	0	10	.305
Holmes	238	25	72	3	14	.303
McCarthy	236	23	69	1	22	.292
Kluttz	73	5	19	0	4	.260
Ryan	150	16	41	1	12	.250
Workman	241	26	59	5	29	.245
Masi	83	11	20	2	11	.241
Ross	147	21	35	4	18	.238
Burns	57	5	15	1	3	.228
Wood	213	22	46	2	14	.216
Wietelmann	203	16	43	0	18	.212
Farrell	12	1	2	0	0	.167
Poland	75	5	10	0	6	.133
Cuccinello	15	1	0	0	1	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Newsome	84	7	29	0	3	.345
Partee	117	15	36	0	9	.308
Conroy	34	5	10	1	1	.294
Fox	234	27	67	1	16	.286
Cronin	47	4	13	3	16	.277
Culberson	101	14	26	2	8	.257
Tabor	220	18	55	6	29	.250
Doerr	245	21	59	4	28	.241
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Lupien	202	21	56	2	15	.222
Lake	162	22	36	3	13	.222
Miles	110	9	24	0	10	.218
Barna	53	10	10	1	7	.189
Lazor	76	7	14	0	5	.184
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Sioui	1	0	Andrews	6	7
Javery	7	5	Barrett	5	6
Tobin	5	5	Farrell	0	0
Salvo	2	2	Taleoti	0	0
Odom	2	2			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	3	Lasier	2	2
Judd	7	3	Karl	1	1
Ryba	3	1	Dobson	1	5
Terry	4	2	Newsome	1	0
Brown	4	4	Woods	0	0

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

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CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—Congenial lady wishes to share extra large twin bedroom and sitting room combined; newly furnished; nice environment; bus on corner. Call ORdway 1338.

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ENGLAND

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(Continued from previous page)

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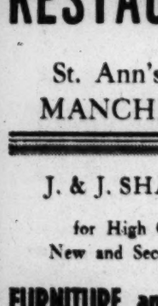

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High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
CARR'S BISCUITS
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Telephone: Kilmacolm 220
Telegrams: Frontank Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS FIGURES
OIL IN JUGS!
STEEL CONTAINERS THAT FORMERLY HAULED DRY CEMENT PROVIDE TANK CARS BY CONVERTING ORDINARY RAILROAD CARS TO OIL CARRIERS
IN ANCIENT TIMES PAPER WAS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD ONLY THE RICHEST MEN COULD AFFORD IT
IT'S A FACT THE RED CROSS FLAG IS THE SWISS FLAG REVERSED
ABOUT 275 LANGUAGES ARE SPOKEN IN AFRICA.
A WOMAN WHO DOES HER LAUNDRY BY HAND LIFTS 632 POUNDS OF CLOTHING AND WATER IN THE COURSE OF AN ORDINARY WASH!
K. PARRIS.

"One Good Turn—"

Los Angeles

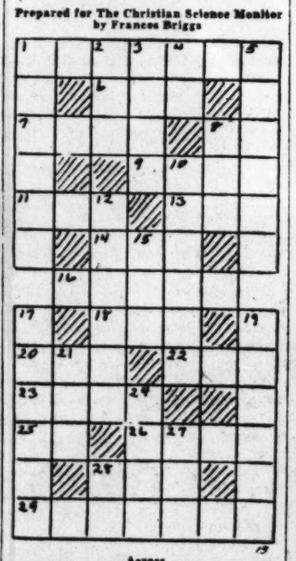
A couple who gave a soldier a lift in their car, several months ago, discovered in chatting with him that he had come from their home state. The next step was to invite him to their home, and the next was to maintain correspondence with him after he had gone overseas. At Christmas time they sent him some magazines, one of which contained an article about the desperate food situation in Greece. The soldier read this, and his next letter to his benefactors contained a money order for $100, saved from his military pay, and the request that they send this money to those needy people. Through the Red Cross, the money was sent to Greek War Relief, to do the bidding of the lad who had received one good turn and was inspired to multiply his blessing.

Dividends

The Alaska salmon industry will produce this year, it is estimated, over 5,000,000 cases of packed salmon with a valuation more than seven times the amount paid Russia for Alaska in 1867.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Would a farrier, aviator, or gymnast be most likely to "skin a cat"?
6—What French river rises in Jura Mountains and flows to Rhone?
7—What is a pastoral or romantic musical composition?
8—What is first of the syllables used in solmization?
9—What Dutch town is chiefly noted for its trade in cheese?
11—The Myrmidons were so called from what creature?
13—Who tamed a lion by her gentle spirit in "Faerie Queene"?
14—Rowing implement.
16—What are protective rims, frames, or edges?
18—Hawaiian garland.
20—How many acts in Massenet's "La Navarraise"?
22—Bars.
23—What was first name of Memling, Flemish painter?
25—What is a prefix meaning "out of"?
26—What is a toothed instrument for currying hairy animals?
28—Electrified particle is what?
29—What is a building or place where salt is made by boiling or evaporation?

Down

1—Andres Segovia plays what musical instrument?
2—What month has "green hap" in poem by Milton?
3—What is longest river of African continent?
4—Article.
5—What was first name of author of Declaration of Independence?
6—Who was fifth son of Jacob?
10—Who portrayed titular heroine in film "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday"?
12—What is a fortified seaport city of France?
15—Exist.
17—What city of Georgia was named for an ancient Greek city?
19—Who is mentioned with Rachel in certain well-known song?
21—What is opposed to "wane"?
24—What do you call a native of Inverary?
27—Unity.
28—Symbol for illinium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

If there is a cherished American doctrine, the controlling question must be: Is it right? If yea, then let us stand by it like men if nay, have done with it and move forward to other issues.—WILLIAM McKINLEY

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Meaning and Function of a "Task Force" Is?

Miss M. E. B., of Elizabeth, N. J., writes: "What is the meaning and function of a task force?"

A task force cannot be described as consisting of so many ships, so many planes, so many men, etc. Basically, a task force is a military or naval force of such size and composition as is deemed adequate to successfully carry out a specific task or mission. The units which go to make up a task force vary in number and type with the nature of the particular task in view.

One characteristic of the task force is that it is self-sufficient—it includes in its make-up all the matériel, personnel, and supplies thought necessary to the accomplishment of the mission for which it was created.

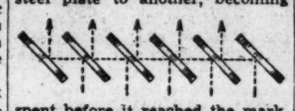
In the popular press, the term task force is most commonly used to designate the force sent on raids on enemy shores or other naval operations against isolated or distant enemy positions. The term, however, also may be applied to forces made up to undertake military operations on land.

The idea of making up task forces consisting of unorthodox combinations of fighting units for the purpose of gaining a maximum of operational efficiency in the performance of a specific task is said to have originated with the Germans.

How a Bullet-Proof Window Can Be Made of Steel?

It would seem an almost impossible task to devise a window that will permit vision and ventilation, yet will stop a bullet from a revolver or an automatic.

Such a window, however, actually has been constructed. A series of highly polished, mirror-finish steel plates set at a 45-degree angle with the line of vision (as shown in the accompanying sketch) make it possible for persons on opposite sides of the window to see each other but will prevent the passage of a bullet. The openings permit conversation and allow also for ventilation, but a bullet would be deflected from one steel plate to another, becoming



spent before it reached the mark. The dotted lines in the sketch show the path of the light rays which form the image viewed on the mirror-like surface of the steel plates.

This novel type of window was devised to protect bank tellers.

W. P. Keasbey

Did You Know That—

The country's stock of geese and ducks is estimated at 100,000,000 birds?

About one-third of the wooded area of the United States, over 200,000,000 acres, is on farms?

Canned cheese from India's buffalo milk is furnished to India's fighting men?

Tons of timbo root, rich in rotenone, a powerful insect poison, are being flown from South America to help protect American crops from insect pests, replacing insecticide ingredients formerly obtained from Japan?

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

It's Been Called Back Into Active Service

Conservation of gasoline is also of utmost importance in England. That's why this old-timer has been drafted to help solve a wartime transportation problem. The owner plans to make use of it in the Lingfield, Surrey, area. It was originally an old stagecoach named "The Tatler" and was built in 1750. It accommodated 14 passengers, but, judging by its size, traveling by it must have been like strap-hanging on the London tube trains during rush hours.

Daily Anecdote

Simple Tribute

Few defeated generals have been so revered as Robert E. Lee. Shortly after his surrender, General Lee journeyed across the mountains on his old war-horse, Traveler, to visit a friend. He was making his way through a desolate hill region, when a sharp turn in the road suddenly revealed two little girls playing on a big rock. They were poorly clad, and after looking at the traveler for a moment they began to run away.

"Don't run away!" cried the General. "If you knew who I am you wouldn't be afraid of me."

"We do know you," they called back.

"But you have never seen me," protested Lee. "This is the first time I have been here."

"But we do know you," insisted the children, who had now come back to the edge of the road. "We've got your picture in our house. We ain't clean enough to see you."

Recounting the incident later in his diary, General Lee wrote: "This has gratified me more than anything that has happened for a long time."

A Verse for Today . . .

Wisdom is justified of all her children.—LUKE 7:35

In Lighter Vein

Rapid Progress

"I am Brave Eagle," said the Indian chieftain, introducing himself to the paleface visitor. "This is my son, Fighting Bird.

"And here," he added, "is my grandson, Four-Engined Bomber."
—Wall Street Journal.

Insistent

Author: "What do you think of this story? Give me your honest opinion."

Editor: "It's not worth anything."

Author: "I know, but tell me anyway."—American Youth.

Block That Metaphor!

For instance, if you build for a nearby yachtsman, he may be underfoot so much as to get in your hair.—From Yachting, spotted by The New Yorker.

NEWS ITEM— PORTLAND, MAINE, PERMITS 25 FIREMEN TO WORK AS TAXI DRIVERS ON THEIR TIME OFF.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Plans?* BY LE PELLEY

I THOUGHT I SAW THOSE CHILDREN AROUND AGAIN TODAY ——
DON'T WORRY ABOUT THEM, VAIL !
I'M NOT WORRYING ABOUT THEM BUT I AM WORRYING ABOUT THE PICTURES WE ARE SUPPOSED TO TAKE !! YOU SHOULD HAVE HAD THEM TWO WEEKS AGO..
BUT I CAN'T RISK IT ! I CAN'T WALK UP TO THAT CONSTRUCTION WITH A CAMERA !! CHILDREN PLAY NEAR THERE ALL THE TIME BUT THEY'D CHALLENGE ONE OF US !
CHILDREN... I WONDER..
I FOLLOW YOUR IDEA PRECISELY !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's Happened Anyway?* BY RODGERS

I must say I was surprised at the way every one on the farm greeted me this summer
"What's the matter with everyone?" I wondered—
No one seemed to have time for a romp in the pasture—
Or a quiet snooze under a tree—
Instead every one is as busy as a bee—and just about as sociable!

The Adventures of Waddles—*In and Out of a Hole* BY THE HAGERS

Joe spied a hole beside the road. He cried, "At last we can unload!"
As we dumped Ted Webb's grass inside, "What's going on here?" someone cried.
A farmer glared at us. Said he, "This well is on my property."
"We'll take the grass out, sir," said I. "Don't bother, son, the well is dry."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SO...

Editorials

Whither Congress?

Congress has the bit in its teeth, but where is it headed? Has Congress a consistent, co-ordinated purpose in its "revolts" of the last ten days? Has it a war policy of its own or is it merely dissatisfied with President Roosevelt's handling of the domestic front? In upsetting Administration agencies and measures, is Congress merely kicking up its heels or is it clearing the ground for a more efficient war effort?

In overriding the President on the anti-strike bill, the lawmakers were clearly acting out of exasperation with strikers and with the Administration's temporizing with strikes.

There is little evidence that Congress has any idea of meeting labor's basic dissatisfaction with steadily mounting prices. But firmness was needed on strikes, and firmness Congress has supplied.

In upsetting the President's "roll-back" subsidy program Congress was responding somewhat to pressures from special interests. The Farm Bloc, most powerful bi-partisan group in Congress, has continually resisted controls on prices. Indeed it would be possible to point to more than one occasion when Congress has appeared recklessly ready to let food prices run away in order to please farmers. But in this case Congress did not overturn indiscriminately. It kept the subsidies which are designed to increase the production of certain much-needed crops like peanuts and flax. And it shows considerable sympathy for a program to help the farmer shift from tobacco and cotton to food production.

In so far as it favors increasing production, Congress has a useful general strategy for the food front. Congress may lack a complete program and one must question the tendency to attack OPA not for bungling but for too effectively holding down prices. But clearly the administrators haven't got all the answers. Congress does know the problems of the people in all sections. And it can both build fires under muddling officials and cut away bureaucratic tangles. Sometimes what looks like negative action in a democracy—the defeat of a favorite person or policy—clears the ground for positive advances.

In throwing out the appropriation for the domestic activities of the Office of War Information a few days ago, the House of Representatives displayed more peevishness than wisdom. Elmer Davis has done well with a very difficult assignment. Both the public and the press have gained by OWI's success in shutting off some of the contradictory statements from officials and in obtaining more news from the military chiefs. We must hope that the Senate will refuse to permit this destructive step.

The Chicago Tribune is hailing the general revolt in Congress as the beginning of a political "revolution," and Mark Sullivan sees it as a sign that a twelve-year cycle of Democratic-labor ascendancy is coming to an end. It is early to go so far, but undoubtedly Congress, and particularly a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats, is taking a new position in national affairs. And the building up of irritations over bungling on the home front may spell a deeper political change.

In many respects the change already made is salutary. Congress can, even by negative action, sometimes force an improvement in administration. But Congress is far from co-ordinated itself and there is more than a little danger in any effort of a legislative body trying to run a war. It would be a mistake to forget that once general politics are set by Congress the actual management of the war effort both at home and abroad must remain with the Executive. The increasing participation of Congress makes more imperative than ever the formation of a joint Congressional committee to work on a formal basis with War Mobilizer Byrnes and his aides.

A Snub to de Gaulle?

All questions of politics must be subservient to those of military necessity. This is something the American people can understand. They have applied that touchstone to the United States' policy toward the French administration in Africa, from the Darlan deal onward. It is hard, though, to see how they are to apply it to the plan to have General Giraud visit Washington, where General de Gaulle has apparently never been welcome.

No amount of explanation in official quarters that this projected visit is solely a military one will remove its political implications. And these implications will convince many that Washington is intervening in French politics. They seem to indicate that Washington is committed to General Giraud's singlehanded leadership for the time being. They suggest that Washington is not interested in the broader conception of unity which Generals de Gaulle and Giraud have, however reluctantly, embodied in the French Committee for National Liberation.

In that Committee both men are supposed to be equals; they are co-presidents; they are both commanders with officially equal status over different sections of the French armed forces. Their political differences, though continuing, have seemed on the way to being submerged in the more general authority of the Committee. But the equality of the men and the authority of the Committee seem both to be denied by the invitation to General Giraud to visit the United States for military conferences.

If General de Gaulle has been making new demands that would interfere with military operations, and if these demands are dangerous because of a wide de Gaullist following, then the invitation to General Giraud becomes comprehensible.

But by this measure, the visit is really a political one. If it is a purely military mission, it is hard to see why General de Gaulle is not also invited. His stand by the guns of democracy is something Americans do not forget. If he were a better co-operator, this record should insure him a preferred position among Frenchmen now working with the United Nations. We trust when the story is told the paradoxes in Washington's attitude toward him will fade away and that every snub will be proved to have been a military necessity.

If you have any doubts about who's holding back victory, ask any would-be bus rider who has been standing for half an hour watching strings of automobiles go by empty except for drivers with B and C "gas" cards.

Mr. Davis Steps Out

Resignation of Chester C. Davis as Food Administrator removes a man who has the courage of his convictions from the war service, but helpfully serves to focus sharper attention on the chaotic food situation.

Neither of Mr. Davis's published reasons for resigning completely tells the story. The amorphous mass of alphabetical oddities in Washington, passing on expediences in conflict with general policies, is not to be denied. Yet, insofar as it concerns food, the difficulty is only partly at the organizational level. Mostly, it is on that level where a correct concept of the job to be done is achieved. Simply stated, the job is to produce for unprecedented needs at home and abroad, and to manage wisely the distribution of this production.

Thus far, most of the attention has been directed to this second function. Everybody is more concerned with distribution of the short supply than with the more important task of gaining the production that would automatically relieve many secondary pressures.

This is illustrated in the matter of subsidies, which are given as the second cause for Mr. Davis's resignation. Subsidies might be used to help bring about the enormous production needed, but of this use of subsidies we have as yet heard little.

Then, there are what the President calls "limited subsidies" to help keep the price of food down. Labor, understandably interested in the cost of living, wants these subsidies.

Farmers, naturally eager to make financial hay while the sun of shortages shines, want to get top price for their products. They want, in other words, as few restrictions as possible.

The Washington observation concerning the Roosevelt Administration, "Labor owns the White House, but the Farm Bloc rules Congress," appears to be holding true. Mr. Davis got caught in the middle.

Judge Marvin Jones, who now succeeds Mr. Davis, is closer to the White House, perhaps better conditioned to the fluxes in Washington politics, hence more agile; but his appointment in itself and without prejudice to his capabilities, gives little hint that the fundamental food need, production, will be any more energetically pursued.

Victory Gardener (after an hour of supplying the motive power for a wheel cultivator): "Now I know what they mean when they talk about working like a horse."

If electronics is going to do everybody's work after the war, one supposes that practically everybody will be employed in the electronics industry.

Our Readers Say—

Not Always the Union's Fault

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor there was a cartoon depicting the public patience being overburdened by union strikes, with the last straw being labeled, "New Outbreaks of Strikes." Maybe if an amended tag was attached to that straw reading "New Outbreaks of Strikes and Their Causes," it would help to bring the real offender into the open.

Most comments and cartoons and editorials on strikes by unions leave the entire blame with the union officials and the men. I would like to give you a few instances that are daily happening at the shop where I am employed. It appears to me that the company officials are deliberately doing these things which I am about to mention, either to make the men strike, and thus arouse public opinion against us, or to break down the morale of the union. Hardly a week goes by that the office does not pick out some man it favors for a better job, regardless of seniority.

Just about a week ago, a man who had only been here about six months was given a floor inspector's job, above a man who had been here for several years and had spent several nights a week on his own time to take a course of inspection work. The union committee men can do nothing about these things.

Another stunt is this: If the company has someone it wishes to put in a certain position, the boss comes around and asks most of the men if they would like to go into the foundry, which pays 5 cents an hour more. If they refuse, they are supposed to go to the bottom of the seniority list. This causes dissatisfaction and unrest among the men.

Are not such tactics as these to blame, rather than the men, and don't you feel these things should be exposed to the public so that they may know the facts?

Milford, Mich. A WORKER

Part Time for Mothers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While wartime industries are crying for personnel today, many women of ability, and some with special technical training, are kept from going into such work, and indeed, are urged not to work, because of their children. Why cannot some plan be devised whereby these women, while still remaining at home, could help relieve the labor shortage?

Jobs once thought impossible for women to handle are now being broken down so that women can take over the major part of the work; working hours are being arranged so that part-time help and the "white-collar shifts" are proving their value. So why could not a plan for using these at-home workers be practicable?

Many of the mothers could find time for perhaps four hours of such work a day provided it could be done in their own home and bear interruptions. Much of a mother's time is spent in just "being there" and knowing what the children are doing without the need of her direct supervision. Also many such mothers have schoolgirls in the neighborhood whom they could get for an hour or so at a time while they conferred with their supervisor and received their assignments. So let industry investigate these possibilities.

Sacramento, Calif. P. A. K.

Be Kind to Humans

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The basis for individual liberty in the United States is that each and every person is free to do as he chooses as long as he does not disturb his fellow man. Not so with dogs, it seems. They are at liberty to disturb and torment human beings with their loud barking; with their trespassing upon people's premises and committing various depredations thereon. They may disturb the peace and invade the privacy of the American citizen without interference. What a false view!

Are not many dogs now under military training, being successfully taught obedience? They are being trained to go where they should go and not to go where they should not go. They are being successfully taught not to bark or make a sound when they discover trespassers, lest they betray the whereabouts of their sentinel masters.

May not human beings possess and enjoy pets without breaking that first rule of liberty, not to disturb or interfere with their fellow men?

We celebrate a "Be Kind to Animals Week." May not all be as kind to humans as to animals? M. A. D.

Cambridge, Mass.

Threefold Plan

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One hears so much these days about deferment of fathers in the draft status and the hardship it might bring upon children. Why would not a solution lie in the fact that wives of such men could help with our agricultural manpower shortage and the children would be in healthy and happy environments on farms where they, too, might contribute some aid while being under the watchful care of their mothers? To me, this seems to accomplish threefold successful fruitage. The men would be released for the services, the wives and children well placed, and the food shortage situation alleviated by this additional help. JEWEL HEFFERNAN

New York

Flag Salute for Women

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would suggest that the women of America adopt a uniform salute to our national flag by placing the right hand over the heart and the left arm held directly by the side. Saluting the flag with outstretched arm imitates too much the Nazi salute.

Women, as a whole, allow their flag to pass by them with no recognition while men doff their hats in respect.

Now, especially, with so many young men in the armed forces, as a mother salutes her flag with her right hand over her heart, she mentally salutes her son in the service of his country. (MRS.) BERNICE L. CARR

Allston 34, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The New Bronco Buster

Down the Middle of the Road

What Is the Matter With the Home Front?

By Erwin D. Canham

What is the matter with the American home front? At the precise period when hopeful successes are resulting from our efforts in nearly every fighting front, things at home go from bad to worse. Britain has had no such difficulties—strikes, production slow-downs, race riots—since the war began. Russia has certainly had no such troubles. Why should the United States find certain significant sectors of its national effort in disintegration?

The main reason, looking at things fundamentally, is that we have failed to realize that the enemy which is at large in the world can attack us from within as well as from without. We have thought that we were fighting specific Germans, Italians, on specific fronts. It is true that we are in combat with these adversaries. But we are also at grips with forces—typified by our Axis adversaries, perhaps—which are insidious and universal. It is not simply a war of nations, armies, and fleets. It is a global—a total—war in a different sense. The totality lies in the fact that to succeed we must conquer in discipline, in sacrifice, in responsibility, in honesty and honor within ourselves. Our adversary is evil, and can do his work at home as well as abroad. Indeed, he can hit us more easily from within, because we are not expecting it there.

* * *

Implementing these fundamental considerations there are, of course, a good many specific explanations of our home-front failures. As is often pointed out, we have not been forged into unity by peril. The bombs haven't dropped on our cities or the armies thundered on the hills around our capital. Our peril is doubly dangerous because it is not so palpable as bombs or field artillery.

China, Britain, Russia and of course the occupied countries, have had their unity and resolution fused in the flames. When our ships were destroyed at Pearl Harbor, when we lost the Philippines and the finest and biggest American Army ever to succumb to a foreign enemy, when our merchant ships were going to the bottom faster than we could build them, then our unity should have been welded. Then were the days of peril. But we did not altogether realize the situation. We were drawn closer together for a time, but as months went by the dangerously delusive effects of our physical isolation from the other continents did their work again.

Many of us are to blame for the failure to achieve unity on the home front. Bearing the heaviest responsibility is President Roosevelt. His was the task of inspiring and maintaining national morale. His was the duty to establish a genuinely national war administration. In Britain, the high administrative posts are held by men of all parties. It should not be a New Deal war. And yet, although various eminent and patriotic Republicans and conservative Democrats hold important posts, particularly relating to war production, the main political direction of our Government is not in "national" hands. It is not a national Administration. Hence it does not have the full confidence of Congress or the country.

* * *

Coupled with the basic incompleteness of the Administration are its fumblings and failures. These factors, indeed, probably explain most specifically such things as strikes and riots. Men are willing to strike in wartime because they believe they are not getting a fair deal. Rising prices in contrast to more static wages is the chief factor. And it is the Administration's job to combat rising prices. Congress, it is true, has not always helped. But why has it not helped? Because selfish motives and bloc rivalries entered Congress, just as they motivated the Administration itself. A truly national Government, rising above politics, should have been able to keep Congress in line.

The food crisis, the gasoline shortage, the fuel threats for next winter, the inequities in rationing—all these affect domestic morale at its most vital spots. They build up the feeling that the home-front situation is being botched. Steps urged on the President months and years ago are taken reluctantly and late. Many policies change from day to day. The draft rules are an example.

On top of all this, the maladjusted, newly-uprooted populations—as in Detroit and Los Angeles—breathe the fevered airs, absorb the vile poisons of hatred that bubble forth in wartime, and perpetuate on our soil the very evils we combat in our enemies. We must understand and heal, as well as condemn. We stand for justice and brotherhood in the world and in our nation, but the attainment of our goal does not require restless fomentation.

The home front must awake, and house-clean. We could straighten ourselves out quickly enough if we perceive our danger. But the greatest peril lies in the fact that our military situation seems to improve—hence our domestic complacency may increase. Clear-visioned citizens must work now, as never before, for national awakening.

In the midst of the dark picture, we must not forget that we are still doing great deeds in a noble company. Our production program is still turning out prodigies. Our men in arms are at their posts, or advancing far and expertly in their training. We are achieving thrilling things. But we can do better, and when we clean up the home front we will do better. If we do not clean it up, the danger is that we will not have learned the lessons of the war in time to win the peace.

Mirror of World Opinion

Realism on Debt

When Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the Senate's majority leader, speaks of our big postwar obligation in the reduction and "ultimate payment" of the "greatest public debt in the history of our nation or any nation" he is, strangely enough, not at all depressing. In fact, it is a relief to hear the Senate majority leader speak out in this bold, frank manner.

It suggests that the Senate leader does not belong to the "we-owe-it-to-ourselves" school which contends that an internal debt, whether of 200 billions or more, is hardly a debt at all, should not be regarded as such and might in fact be thought of as a kind of national boon. By putting it the hard way, Mr. Barkley really points to the easy way for the Nation. It will recognize its debt as a debt and pay it. At least we hope that by virtue of his position of influence Mr. Barkley will be able to bring all the other New Dealers around to his point of view.—*Kansas City Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Picture of a German Town

By Edgar R. Rosen

In prewar and pre-Hitler days the 40,000 inhabitants of the German town of Konstanz, near the Swiss border, lived the comfortable and quiet life characteristic of German provincial towns. Tourists came to admire the lovely scenery and to visit the architectural landmarks such as the Kaufhaus, the beautiful Renaissance structure of the Rathaus or the Insel Hotel, a former Dominican monastery, with its famous lake terrace. They admired the fascinating silhouette of the Münsterturm from which one can enjoy such a wonderful view of the Säntis mountain. Life was pleasant here.

But under the impact of the fourth year of war, this idyllic scenery gradually has lost much of the light accent of past days. Critical observers across the frontier in the Swiss town of St. Gallen, the writers of the *St. Galler Tagblatt* are watching closely and what they have to tell makes an unusually interesting story—that of the daily life of a typical German town in spring, 1943.

The change started discreetly when one or the other little business man on the corner suddenly had to slip into uniform himself, sticking up before his departure a handwritten piece of paper, "On account of draft temporarily closed." Later on, one could see a printed poster with conciliatory words addressed to the clientele, expressing hope of further good business relations on the happy return of the owner after victory.

By and by the window displays of shops which were still open became emptier. Business men replaced unobtainable decorations by simply putting a picture of the Führer in the window. But finally came the news of the closing down of retail stores.

* * *

Since then eight weeks have passed. More and more stores have closed, and the shades are no longer drawn up. Besides one can see empty windows and stores, often with a scrap of paper stuck on the door giving information as to where and when certain old repair jobs could be fetched. Besides the co-operatives (branches of the Gemeinschaftswerk of the German Labor Front), only a few delicatessen, bakeries, butcher stores and groceries escaped forced closing for the time being. These shops display grim posters warning that the atmosphere of this store has to be dominated by "German greetings and conversation strictly regarding sales."

Housewives have to buy as quickly as possible between the time of the closing of the armament factory and the closing of the shop. In the assigned grocery there is a crowd every night around the closing hour. The shelves empty and a little private war is waged between old and new customers for the last remnants of merchandise.

The columns of exchange advertisements in the newspapers make interesting reading. For good money there is only the goods exchange left where one can still get for 400 RM. a second hand, worn man's suit. Sometimes people proceed one step further. A tailor accepted payment in eggs and bacon.

But there are still other ways left. In the town hall of Allmannsdorf the cleaning woman stole the new ration cards. The warden of the State prison of Konstanz meddled with meat coupons. The administrator of the canteens of the Maggi Works, with his secretary, was arrested for black marketing. In an apartment house a blanket was stolen from a sleeping child. And, finally, there was the working woman who in bright daylight persuaded a child to follow her into a corridor, where she stole the shoes from his feet.

* * *

Even school children have now to perform war work, with their whole grade, four times a week. The boys are working in the kitchen gardens and some even in shoe repairing shops, the girls in sewing rooms and underwear factories. The young girls of the Luisen High School have cleaning service at the station, while the high school boys of the Schlageter Gymnasium act as Konstanz auxiliaries to the Luftwaffe.

The seventeen-year-olds were drafted at the end of April. Special three-day courses make the entrance into the infantry attractive. The boys are put in uniform, are made to play shock troops on the practice grounds, join in prize shooting and take their meals together with noncommissioned officers. The propaganda aim is, of course, attained. A Konstanz boy relates: "We were proud to bear the field-grey uniform of the invincible German infantry."

But this spirit is regarded with mixed feelings by the older generation since the annihilation at Stalingrad of the Konstanz Grenadiers of the 305th Light Division already has torn painful gaps in the population of the Lake Constance region.

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